New-York Tribune.

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The Weekly Tribune.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The address of the Massachusetts State Convention calls Mr. Johnson a dangerous man. After the Maine election the Democrats have more reason to think so.

It is suggested that Mr. Hoffman's relations with Mr. Morrissey at the recent Convention will make him a striking candidate.

The attempt on the part of the Cleveland Convention to pull Wool over the eyes of the people will evidently prove a failure.

It is a notable and ominous fact that during the late Presidential tour it was difficult, anywhere along the line, to put up a platform upon which the people could stand except at the risk of their lives.

If Mr. Johnson's new appointments in Philadelphia do not largely increase Gen. Geary's majority, we greatly mistake the unpopularity of the gentlemen he has put in, and the character of those he has put out.

T. Weed!—Tweed!—Rum!—Respectability!—Johnny Morrissey!—Raymond!—Oakey Hall!—Hoffman!—It is not often we find things so thoroughly mixed up.

It is very cold in Cleveland. The delegates are completely chilled by their reception. Fortunately, they are few, or the corn crop in Ohio might be destroyed by the frost.

It is the usual custom of Mr. Seward to address the citizens of Auburn on the night before the election. This year, the Democrats have engaged the principal hall, and he will address *them*. Could anything more forcibly point the sad moral of his apostacy?

At the Hoffman meeting Monday night there was a singular want of enthusiasm. The Irish element seemed absent. The speeches had little point, but the fireworks were very fine, and thousands of good Republicans enjoyed the display.

The Evening Post speaks of Mr. Greeley as "a self-appointed negotiator in Canada"—knowing well that the fact is not so—that Mr. Greeley was not only sent to Niagara by President Lincoln, but sent sorely against Mr. G.'s will and in spite of his earnest remonstrance. But what cares *The Post* for truth?

The Evening Post prints a part of the published correspondence respecting overtures for Peace at Niagara in 1864, as if to show that Mr. Greeley was self-appointed to go thither, omitting other parts which show explicitly that he went at the President's request, and most reluctantly. What can possibly be gained by such frauds?

The Courier des Etats-Unis of Monday says: "Although a partisan of the policy of Mr. Johnson, the truth compels us to say that the impression left by his recent tour is deservedly unfavorable, and that the Chief of the Nation, by his too numerous and often ill-timed speeches, has in a measure prevented the excellent results which we had a right to expect from the Philadelphia Convention." Probably.

Extensive arrangements are being made in Pittsburgh for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention that is to be held there on the 25th. The various railroad companies with lines leading to that city have agreed to carry delegates to the Convention at half fare. The Boys in Blue throughout Ohio and Pennsylvania intend going in true army fashion, carrying with them their shelter-tents and five days' rations.

A colored man inquires of us, in behalf of his people, "What have we done, what have we said, that we should be hunted and shot down like beasts? Why are we persecuted in the South and cursed in the North? We have done nothing to offend any man!" These are sad questions, but the colored people are guilty of an offense which Rebels and Copperheads cannot forgive—they are Free. Freedom is the unpardonable sin.

Gen. John C. Fremont doesn't train in the Custer-Steedman crowd that met on Monday at Cleveland—not exactly. The publication of his name as one of the backers of that movement is not more impudent than some of their other appropriations, (Gen. McAllister, for instance), but is a little more amusing. If Gen. Fremont's business would allow him to attend either Convention, we need not say that he would respond to his name at Pittsburgh.

The Ohio delegates to the Cleveland Convention have done a cool thing in requesting the withdrawal of the entire Democratic ticket in their State, and the nomination of Conservative Republicans instead! After the contemptuous treatment Gen. Dix received at Albany, and the general dissatisfaction of the Democrats with the meager reënforcement of Republican deserters, this application is audacious. The Democrats hold the whip and intend to use it, and in every State the Conservatives must be at the tail of the ticket. A good General usually places in the rear the deserters who join his army.

We are informed that the Assistant Assessors of the Fourth Internal Revenue District were taxed and compelled to pay $5 each to the fund to meet the expenses of the Philadelphia Convention of August 14. In the New-York Post-Office the clerks are assessed one-fourth of one month's pay for the Johnson campaign expenses this Fall. We commend these facts to the gentleman who declares that he vetoed the Freedmen's Bureau bill because he did not want to wield the Government patronage improperly, and, after him, we commend them to the people.

Gen. Grant made rather a good speech in Cincinnati to the delegation who went to worry him at the theater, and we trust it will be remembered. Everybody knows that Grant goes with the party because the President is his commander-in-chief, and why annoy him? We also trust that when the President speaks there will be no more such scenes as at Indianapolis. The President of the United States is entitled to courtesy and respect. Whatever provocation may come from that high person, we should consider always the office, and not the man. Remembering what Andrew Johnson was, seeing what he is, let us at least be kind and forgiving, and walk back from his nakedness with averted gaze.

The Massachusetts Union State Conveention unanimously renominated Thursday all of the State Officers, from Governor down, and the ticket will, of course, be reëlected by a vote probably larger than that of 1865, when Gov. Bullock had but 48,506 majority. In that year the full vote of the State was not polled. This Fall it will be different. Senator Wilson predicts 100,000 majority, which is not too much to expect if the gains in Massachusetts correspond with those of Maine. The Convention then received the Southern loyalists, who were enthusiastically welcomed. We print in full the eloquent speech of Gen. Butler.

The N. Y. Times having stated that there is likely to be *two* rival Houses of Representatives for the XLth Congress—one of them composed in part of members elect from the States lately in insurrection, the other wholly of members chosen from the loyal States—and that the President is quite likely to recognize and establish official relations with the former, we thereupon asked—"In case the Editor of *The Times* shall be chosen a Representative in the XLth (next) Congress, and such collision should occur, *in which House will he take his seat?*" There is no response as yet. Why none? This is surely a pertinent question, and the subject matter is of the gravest practical moment. Will *The Times* answer our question?

The World assigns, as the chief reason for the late Union victories, that "in Maine and Vermont not one man in ten thousand ever sees a Southerner in the whole course of his life." Reasons must be difficult to find—at least such as satisfy *The World*. "What should I say?" inquired Guildenstern. "Why, anything but to the purpose," answered Hamlet. We can tell *The World* that tens of thousands of gallant voters from Maine and Vermont saw tens of thousands of Southerners in the past six years. They saw them in the South; they saw their faces, and finally they had a long look at their backs. *The World* may be ignorant of Vermont and Maine, but Vermont and Maine should not be ignorant of the South after marching through it.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

A monster wigwam for the Sailors' and Soldiers' Convention at Pittsburgh was commenced on Monday. It will accommodate 10,000 persons. The responses to the call for this Convention are still coming in rapidly. In many instances every soldier in whole counties have signed an indorsement of the Convention. Associations, numbering as members upward of 500,000 soldiers, have adopted resolutions favoring the movement. Among the prominent soldiers who have signified their intention of being present are Gens. A. E. Burnside, John A. Logan, Benj. F. Butler, Gov. J. D. Cox, Gov. R. J. Oglesby, N. P. Banks, Franz Sigel, Carl Schurz, John W. Geary, Gov. Jos. R. Hawley, Gov. Lucius Fairchild, A. Willich, and many others. No list of orators will be published, but a thousand of the best speakers in the country will be present, and respond when called upon to speak....The Secretary of the Treasury has addressed a letter to the Commissioner of Revenue in regard to the proposed revision of the tariff by the next Congress. He wishes him to give the subject his special attention and be ready to report a bill which, if approved by Congress, will be a substitute for all acts imposing customs duties, and which will render the administration of this branch of the revenue system more simple, economical and effective, and in the discharge of his duty to consider the necessity of providing for a large, certain, and permanent revenue, keeping in view the fact that the existing tariff has proved most effective in this direction.... It is evident that Columbia County is destined to become famed for the yield of its peat beds. In addition to the valuable deposits recently brought to light in the northern part of the County, there are now accounts of discoveries in the towns of Gallatin and Ancram. Arrangements are being perfected to work these beds on a large scale at an early day, and various experiments are already in process. The feeling in relation to peat at different points on the Hudson increases daily....The Board appointed by the Secretary of War to prepare rules for the guidance of the Paymaster-General in the payment of the additional bounty to soldiers, have made their report. They recommend that discharged soldiers make application through the Paymaster-General's office, and the widows and heirs through the Second Auditor, E. B. French. The form of application will be the same as heretofore used, with the exception that the *number of the previous settlement* must be given, and without it no notice will be taken of it by the Department. If the name of the soldier, regiment, company, and time of death (if deceased) be given, the Department can make examination and settlement. There are now about 150,000 claims for the additional bounty awaiting the action of the Department. It is not known when the payments will commence. ....At Galesburgh, Il., on the 18th October, a State Convention of colored men will be held for the purpose of expressing their views in relation to the present condition of public affairs, and agreeing upon a course of policy for their best interests with regard to their rights to the common school, the ballot-box, and courts of justice....The race meeting at Hoboken last week was a decided success, and was largely attended. On the first day there was a hurdle race of two miles and eight hurdles, for which there were five entries, viz.: Zigzag, Nannie Craddock, General Williams, Secaucus, and Lady Wolf. Nannie Craddock was the winner. Time 4:01¼. The next was a mile dash for a premium of $200. Six horses were entered—Kinglethwood, Richmond, Fordham, Lady Dan Bryant, Lady Blessington, and Blackbird. Kinglethwood was the winner. Time 1:45½. The last race was mile heats, best three in five, between Kinglethwood and Lady Blessington; three heats were run, Kinglethwood winning the two last. Time—1:50; 1:50; 1:53½. On the second day Zigzag won the steeple chase, in 7:37, which was very fair time considering the 24 jumps and rough nature of the ground. In the 2½ mile dash Kinglethwood was victorious. Time—4:43½. The mile heat race was won by Richmond, beating Lady Dan Bryant and Blackbird. Time—1:48½; 1:50.... On Thursday last the New-Haven Grays held their fiftieth anniversary. There was a large attendance of ex-members. A procession was formed, which passed through the principal streets of the city. In the afternoon the whole company took dinner at Music Hall. Speeches were made and letters read from a number of distinguished persons, former members of the Grays, among them a letter from Major-Gen. Terry, U.S.A....The important announcement is made in *The Alta Californian* of the 17th of August of the sale of the Panama Railroad to an English company by President Mosquera, and the Congress of Columbia has approved the act, the sale to take effect upon the expiration of the present contract nine years hence. Mosquera first obtained a loan in England for $7,500,000, giving a mortgage of the railroad as security. The money is to be used for revolutionary purposes....In a letter to the Hon. H. M. Congar, Secretary of State of New-Jersey, the Hon. F. T. Frelinghuysen, Attorney-General, has given an opinion that by the terms of recent State laws, citizens who were for nine months during the war in the service of the United States, and have been honorably discharged, are exempt from any assessment as a poll tax....[illegible] authority that the owners of Dexter had a bet of $5,000 on Saturday's race in Chicago, that he would trot below 2:18, provided the track and day were favorable. As it had rained in Chicago for the previous three days, the bet was off. It is also stated that the owners are ready to put up $50,000, not less, odds of three to five, that Dexter will trot below 2:15, and if allowed a running horse alongside, will trot the mile in two minutes.... At Detroit, the great iron ferry-boat has been launched to ply at the railroad crossing. Her tunnage is 1,800 tuns, and makes her the largest vessel now plying upon the lakes or rivers of the North-West. Upon the two tracks running the length of the steamer can be placed fourteen cars.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

A frightful accident occurred at Johnstown, Pa., on Friday, on the occasion of the visit of the President at that place, from the giving way of a bridge over the old canal. The platform erected over the canal was 75 feet long and from 15 to 18 feet wide. Several hundred persons were standing on it at the time the train arrived with the Presidential party. It broke in the center, and as a consequence its occupants were precipitated to the ground, a distance of about 30 feet. The timbers and human beings were mixed up promiscuously, all falling in a confused mass. Four persons were killed and over 30 wounded, many of the latter seriously....A most disgraceful riot among the firemen of Philadelphia took place early Saturday morning. Knives, pistols, and clubs were freely used. During the progress of the riot, a member of Shiffler Hose Company was shot dead by a driver on a rival engine....A frightful and fatal explosion took place in Albany Wednesday morning. The saw and planing-mill of S. & G. Rork, corner of Lawrence and Water-sts., blew up, killing ten or twelve persons, and seriously injuring eight or ten more. Two boys were killed, and a man was killed with the others. The noise of the explosion was heard to a great distance, and nearly all the windows in the vicinity were broken. A number of persons were struck with fragments of timber and stone, and it was reported that three or four bodies were thrown into the river. ....Mr. Clarence Buel, doing business in this city, was attacked on his way home, on Saturday last, to his residence in Hudson City, as alleged, by a man named Hughes, who stabbed him in the side. It is feared fatally. The attack was made near Lowell-ave., and the only cause yet assigned for it is some late dispute about a difference in settling an account of some $1.50....As the 2¼ p. m. train from New-York was passing out of the west end of the Bergen Tunnel on Wednesday, the wheels of the last passenger car tore up a guard rail at a point where the Morris track intersects with the Erie, and the rail becoming entangled in the trucks, overturned the car. There were twenty-five passengers in the car, and if the train had not been going very slowly the disaster must have proved terrible in its results. As it was, all were more or less injured, and Mr. John Freeman of Orange had his left wrist broken and his head dangerously cut. Two other passengers from Orange, a Mr. Hammer and a Mr. Knight, were also severely injured. All travel was stopped over the road for two or three hours by the debris on the track....A mysterious attempt to assassinate a young lady took place at Augusta, Ga., on Friday evening. The victim was asleep in her father's parlor, when she was stabbed in the left breast, near the region of the heart, but a little below the vital part. No clue has been discovered either as to the motives or identity of the assassin, who is believed to have escaped through an open window....Two men, while attempting to cross the river just above Niagara Falls, on Wednesday afternoon, had their boat struck by a squall, forcing it into the Rapids and over the Falls. The men were Mr. Cooper (said to be Postmaster at Chippewa) and a ferryman....A carriage containing six persons was struck by a train on the Agricultural Branch Railroad, near Clinton, Mass., on the 11th inst., and two of the occupants, Mrs. Buss and Mrs. Wm. Gibson, both of Clinton, have died of their injuries. Mr. Gibson, who was driving, says that he did not hear the engine whistle or give any signal whatever, and the collision was the first he knew of the proximity of the train....Ex-Mayor Wood of Brooklyn, his wife, Mr. Hagner, a well-known lawyer, and Mrs. Hagner, were severely injured on Wednesday afternoon, by the horses attached to their carriage running away and overturning the vehicle. The accident occurred near Jamaica....The steamship Gen. Meade, from New-York to New-Orleans, ran ashore on the reefs opposite Elliot Key, on the night of the 7th. She was finally got off by the wreckers. On Sunday, the 9th, the after crank-pin broke, disabling the steamer. The mate and five men were sent off in a small boat to Key West for assistance. After experiencing heavy squalls the mate finally reached Key West in safety on the 10th. A steamer was immediately dispatched to the assistance of the Gen. Meade, but on the morning of the 11th the Gen. Meade arrived at Key West, being towed into that port by a U. S. gunboat.

RELIGIOUS.

The 105th anniversary of the founding of the Dutch Reformed Church of Fishkill took place on Wednesday last. The occasion called together a large congregation of people from different sections of the country to revisit the scenes of their early years. The church was very tastefully decorated with evergreens for the occasion. After singing by the choir, the Rev. George H. Fisher of Hackensack, N. J., former pastor of the church, offered up prayer. A hymn was then sung, composed expressly for this anniversary, when the pastor of the church, the Rev. Dr. Francis M. Kipp, then delivered an able and extended historical discourse, occupying an hour and a half in its delivery. In the course of his remarks he stated that the first marriage and baptism that was recorded took place in 1731. The first edifice was erected in that year of stone. The present church edifice was erected in 1784 and finished in 1790. The steeple, pulpit, &c., were built a few years after. Of the 10 pastors who have filled the pulpit during the last 150 years, two died in the service, and two are still living. An interesting poem in memory of the early times and customs of the country was then delivered by T. Van Wyck Brinkerhoff, esq., of Hopewell. The Rev. Dr. Thomas De Witt of New-York closed the exercises with prayer and the Benediction. Shortly after the exercises in the church, the audience and friends, to the number of 1,200 or 1,500 persons, repaired to the beautiful grounds adjoining the mansion of John C. Van Wyck, esq., and partook of a collation prepared by the ladies of Fishkill. After listening to some other addresses, the company were dismissed with a Benediction....Bishop Timon, of Rochester, has announced that that city will soon become the seat of a new diocese of the Catholic Church. The selection will be made by the approaching Council, to be held at Baltimore.

OBITUARY.

Augustus Addison Gould, M. D., President of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and one of the most distinguished conchologists of the day, died in Boston, on Saturday, the 15th inst. Dr. Gould was born in New-Ipswich, N. H., April 23, 1805; graduated at Harvard in 1825; took the medical degree in 1830, and at once commenced practice in Boston, where he resided up to the time of his death. From the outset of his career he devoted a great deal of attention to natural history and kindred studies, and for two years gave instructions in botany and zoology at Harvard. He was a member of the principal American and several foreign learned societies. Beside contributions to scientific and other periodicals he published a number of independent works.... The funeral of Surgeon B. F. Vanderkieft, late of the United States Army, took place at Baltimore Friday. As Surgeon in charge of the Annapolis General Hospital during the war, he became widely known and highly esteemed for his considerate and humane management of those institutions, and for his professional wisdom and skill.... Mr. Theodore T. Scribner, the efficient news editor of *The Indianapolis Journal*, died Friday night, after an illness of three days....Gen. W. W. Orme of Bloomington, Ill., who came out of the war with his health broken down, died of consumption on Thursday. Gen. Orme, before the breaking out of the Rebellion, was a successful lawyer in Bloomington, and threw up a lucrative practice to enter the military service. He served with credit, but returned in poor health, from which he has never recovered.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

There were nine new cases of cholera reported in this city on Monday, and nine deaths during the previous 48 hours. The whole number of deaths during the week was 624, of which 67 were cholera cases. During the preceding week the number of deaths was 656; from cholera, 50. For the corresponding week last year the number of deaths was 570.

THE FENIANS.

The Fenian pic-nic at Darley Park, near Baltimore, on the 11th, was attended by about 3,000 persons. President Roberts was not present. Gen. Neill, who commanded at the Fenian invasion of Canada, was present and made a stirring speech. Capt. Hines, formerly of Gen. Sweeney's staff, also made a speech. Gen. Neill alluded to the recent expedition, and intimated that its failure was owing to the deception practiced by the high officials of the Government. He predicted a very different result next time the Fenians should strike a blow. Capt. Hines congratulated his hearers on the growth of public sentiment in favor of the Fenian cause, and said the sympathy of the American people was with them, no matter how the Government might act....The Fenians had a grand pic-nic Friday in Brandreth's Grove, near Sing-Sing. It was a cheerful, pleasant gathering of the Hudson River circles. A number of speeches were made, and the whole affair passed off most pleasantly. Speeches were made by Gen. Gleason, Col. Burke and others.

THE INDIANS.

A special dispatch from Leavenworth, dated Sept. 13, says that the Sioux, Arrapahoes and Cheyennes have taken the war-path against the ranchmen. Three traders, their squaws and children, living on Tongue River, were killed and scalped. The Indians stole all the stock at Big Horn Ferry, and drove the ferrymen off. [illegible] are committing [illegible] have run off large amounts of stock [illegible]. Two men were killed. [illegible] depredations at Fort Williams. Fifteen hundred Santee Indians have passed Fort Union on the war-path. They stole all the stock at Post Santee and Minnesota. The Sioux have had a fight, in which 15 of them were killed. Great danger is apprehended from the Logan and Blood Indians in Montana. They attacked the stage on the Pacti, killed a passenger and shot the horses. They stole all the stage stock from a station west of Cottonwood. Cavalry were sent in pursuit, but without effect....The Texas papers are loud in their complaints of Indian depredations, and say that the Apaches and Navajoes are carrying off cattle by thousands, and in some sections absolutely desolating the country.... A band of 60 Sioux Indians had appeared at Miller Rancho, near Plum Creek, last week. All are armed with revolvers and carbines. The leader was a chief known as Joe Smith, who boasted that he wore in his belt 11 scalps taken at the Plum Creek massacre two years ago. They were on the war path.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The third annual regatta of the Union Yacht Club came off Thursday. The stake-boat was anchored in Gowanus Bay, about a mile below Buttermilk Channel, and the course was from the stake-boat to the buoy off the South-West Spit and return. Only two boats were entered, the Fonchie and Glance. At 10:25 the vessels started; at 1:51 the Fonchie reached the stake-boat, beating the Glance by nine minutes....A billiard tournament was held in this city last week, which attracted a large attendance of the admirers of this game from all parts of the country. J. C. Dion was declared the champion, and to whom was presented the first prize, a gold mounted cue. Mr. Dion is a native of Montreal, Canada.... Gonzales and Pellecier, convicted of the murder of Garcia Otero in the City Park, Brooklyn, in November last, were taken before the General Term of the Supreme Court, held at Poughkeepsie, on Thursday, for sentence. The Court sentenced them to be hanged on the 12th of October next, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 2 p. m....Mr. Ishi Craven, a broker at No. 74 Wall-st., was assaulted at the door of his office Monday morning by a man, who attempted to seize a box which the gentleman carried, containing $15,000, having just received it at the Bank of North America. After a desperate resistance, Mr. Craven succeeded in beating off his assailant, who made good his escape....A statement was made recently to the United States District-Attorney by a man formerly employed in the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, charging a firm in this city with swindling the Government out of about $1,000,000 in a contract to supply the Ordnance Department. The informant was implicated in the transaction, and failing to get his share of the spoils, has taking revenge on his partners by exposing them.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

THE FREEDMEN.

Gen. Sheridan, under date Sept. 8, in acknowledging receipt of order placing himself at the head of the Freedmen's Bureau of Louisiana, reports: I do not find it necessary to employ the five doctors authorized to be hired for cholera purposes in this city, unless the disease increases. It is not quite insignificant here, and we are with our present arrangements abundantly able to take care of the colored people in the hospitals....Major Wm. Fowler, in charge of the land operations of the Freedmen's Bureau, leaves for the South to-night to collect together and inspect the grants of confiscated property made by Congress in the new bill....The Board of Trustees for the freedmen's school formed in Washington City have succeeded in making good their claim to a proportion of the public school money of the city, amounting to $35,000 or $40,000 per annum. They have also the prospect of recovering a similar proportion from the City Government, due the Board, which has been withheld for a number of years and appropriated to the white schools.

CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

At a Radical Convention held at Platte City on Saturday last, a band of music was brought by a body of Rebels, and played "Dixie," "The Bonnie Blue Flag," and other Rebel airs before the hall where the Convention met. A Union man named Dunnigan was attacked by the Rebels, who were led by a man named Callaghan. A scuffle ensued, and pistols were freely used resulting in the death of three or four, and the wounding of eight or ten men. A number of delegates who had started home, hearing firing, returned to town, and were fired on by Callahan's party, and had several of their horses killed under them. Callahan fired twice at one delegate, who was lying under his wounded horse, and was fired at in return and killed. The latest accounts say that several hundred armed Rebels hold Platte City, and have driven all the Union men out of town, and swear they shall not return. Great excitement exists. Gov. Fletcher has been applied to for force to put down the mob. All the accounts agree that Dunnegan was unarmed when Callahan's party attacked him.... A slight disturbance occurred in New-Orleans Wednesday evening, caused by the arrest of two colored women by the police. An attempt was made to rescue the women by some colored soldiers. The police were soon reënforced, and were met by the negroes with volleys of brick-bats and invitations to come on. The police, assisted by several Federal officers finally succeeded in restoring quiet. The military officers have since been severely punishing the negro soldiers who participated in the riot. On Thursday they had four of them hanging by the thumbs.

CANADA.

On the 10th inst. a number of men, thought to be Fenians, on the Grand Trunk Railroad going west, got off at the way stations at Cornwall, Matilda and Edwardsburg in threes and fours, and dispersed in the towns. The attention of Government has been called to the fact, as the intention of the men is thought to begin the firing of certain places which is to initiate the next attack upon the Province.....A complete armament of Armstrong field guns to equip two batteries of volunteer militia are on their way from England....The Government will purchase 1,000 horses immediately for the use of the Hussars and artillery. All the regular force in Toronto, with three batteries of breech-loading guns—36 guns—marched out on Friday as practice for movement against an enemy. The artillery was the greatest force of that arm ever out at one time.....A number of strangers, suspected to be Fenians, are in Toronto. It is suspected that all the cities from east to west are filled with spies—names and persons not known. The first reënforcement from England is looked for on Monday or the day following....Gen. Meade and staff arrived at Kingston on Saturday. A review was held in his honor....It is stated that by the end of October the total number of British troops of all arms in Canada will be over 161,000.

MEXICO.

Mr. Romero, the Mexican Minister, received dispatches Sunday from Vera Cruz, dated the 31st of August. They contain the following news: The City of San Luis Potosi has been occupied by the national forces of Mexico. The City of Yesutlan, in the State of Vera Cruz, has been captured by the Liberals, the 300 Austrians who guarded it having surrendered. It was reported at Vera Cruz that Guadalajara had been taken by the Republican forces, but this rumor needs confirmation. The Liberals attacked Vera Cruz on the night of the 29th ult., and captured 11 French soldiers. Maximilian had issued a decree for the purpose of collecting 15 per centum of the value of the confiscated National Church property. The tax is more than can be paid, and consequently occasioned much dissatisfaction against the author of the decree in the places subject to French rule. The dispatches state that the national forces were everywhere increasing, and that many of the Imperialists were going over to the Liberals.

SOUTH AMERICA.

THE RIVER PLATTE WAR.

On the 11th ult. the Paraguayans made a desperate attack on the Allied lines, and a sanguinary combat ensued resulting in the repulse of the Paraguayans, who left 100 dead bodies on the field, and 35 prisoners. The Paraguayans withdrew to their intrenched lines, from which they keep up a continuous fire on the Allies, thereby annoying and injuring them to a great extent. Later information received at Buenos Ayres, states that Lopez is preparing for another assault on the Allied lines, which he hopes to do by surprise, as he did the last, and has done almost always. It is also stated that he has just received a reënforcement of 10,000 men.....It is sad to relate that the 52,000 men who invaded Paraguay more than three months since, are reduced to little more than 30,000. Their sufferings on the borders of Ester Belloros have been frightful; dysentery (*chucho*), intermittent fevers and malignant small pox, have thinned their ranks to an appalling extent. The lack of doctors is grievously felt and has contributed in great part toward this terrible mortality....The mail steamer from Rio de Janeiro to Southampton brings the important information that the troops of the allies have been badly defeated by the Paraguayans.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

By the Atlantic cable we have London dates to Sept. 17. A special dispatch to The Tribune by the cable gives the following important intelligence in reference to the

PROBABILITY OF ANOTHER WAR.

Europe is on the verge of another war, which threatens to equal in extent that just ended. Austria shows bad faith in negotiating with Italy, and has made unreasonable demands to which Italy will not submit. Austria has overcharged the debt of Venetia, and withholds Venetia property, which she was bound to transfer. Prussia has emphatically notified Austria that she will not suffer Italy, her ally, to be insulted and defrauded, and that if Austria persists in her present course, WAR MUST FOLLOW. The homeward march of Prussian troops from Bohemia has been peremptorily arrested, and the demobilization of the entire army stopped. Everything looks like war. There is no reply from Austria to the notification of Prussia. *It is now but a question of hours, whether troops be not again put in motion for Vienna.*

ENGLAND.

The Times of the 12th editorially admits that the Empire of Mexico has withered away, and thinks that the country should be left to itself....The steamship City of London sailed on Wednesday for New-York, taking £101,000 sterling in gold....The Atlantic Telegraph Company have called a meeting of stockholders for the purpose of raising funds to buy up the interest of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, under whose auspices the cable has been completed.... The great St. Leger race came off to-day at Doncaster, and was won by the favorite, Lord Lyon. Savernake was second, and Knight of the Crescent third....*The Morning Post*, in an editorial, warmly applauds the policy of the United States in the war between Spain and the South American Republics, Chili and Peru, and cordially approves the moderation evinced by the United States in regard to Mexico....The Cunard steamships Europa and Tarifa sailed Wednesday afternoon for Quebec direct, with a regiment of Hussars for service in Canada. The steamship Damascus also sailed for Quebec, via Londonderry, carrying out the Canadian mails and 400 troops.... The steamship Hansa, from Bremen, sailed on Thursday for New-York, with a fair complement of passengers, and £14,000 in gold.....The United States steam frigate Colorado, bearing the flag of Admiral Goldsborough, the United States steam sloop-of-war Swatara, and the United States gunboat Frolic, tender to Admiral Goldsborough's squadron, have arrived at Southampton.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of Thursday publishes a Convention which was signed in the City of Mexico on July 30, by which Maximilian transfers to French agents one half the receipts for Customs throughout the Empire for the purpose of paying the liabilities of Mexico to France. The Convention goes into operation on the 1st of November next. ....Maximilian had named Gen. Osmond as Minister of War, of the Empire of Mexico, to reside in France; but his military duties to his own country being incompatible with the proper discharge of the duties of the new official position thus offered him, the Emperor Napoleon has refused to grant the necessary authority to Gen. Osmond to accept the appointment. ...... A report is current in Paris that the Emperor has sent to Mexico the recall of Marshal Bazaine....It is expected that the Circular which the Emperor Napoleon is about to issue to the Powers of Europe will be very pacific in its tone and character....The Emperor Napoleon has sent a special mission to Mexico to confer with Maximilian.

PRUSSIA.

The negotiations between Prussia and Saxony make very slow progress. It is said that Prussia demands the taking of the oath of loyalty to herself by the Saxon troops, the payment of 10,000,000 thalers as indemnity to Prussia for expenses of the war, and the right to garrison the fortress of Konigstein and the Cities of Dresden and Leipsic with Prussian troops.....The Prussian Chamber of Deputies has voted an electoral law and Parliament for Saxony.....Some doubt having been expressed of the passage of the bill authorizing the King to make a loan for the liquidation of the late war expenses, it is announced, on what may be considered semi-official authority, that should the bill be rejected the Chamber of Deputies will be dissolved by a royal decree..... It is stated that arrangements for a meeting between the Emperor Napoleon and Count Bismark have been completed, and the interview will soon take place....Count Bismark has sent a letter of thanks to the United States Minister, acknowledging the kindness of the American residents who furnished the 50 tuns of ice for the wounded in the hospitals....The *Allgemeine Zeitung* has an article on the Eastern Question, the reopening of which by Russia, it says, cannot be from pacific motives or for a peaceful purpose.

RUSSIA.

A farewell banquet was given on Thursday to the American Embassy. Assistant Secretary Fox and several United States naval officers were present. Count Gorchakoff made a speech expressive of the hope that the era of good faith now prevailing between Russia and the United States may be permanent, and stating that there was no danger of its being considered as a menace to other nations....The United States squadron left Russian waters on the 15th inst.

TURKEY.

It is said that Great Britain has urged the Porte to give an autonomy to Crete, and that the Porte has refused.... Advices from Athens state that the Cretan Assembly have voted for the annexation of the Island of Candia to Greece. ....The troubles on the eastern coast of the Mediterranean are on the increase....Advices from the Turkish army announce that it has commenced the invasion of the Lebanon....*The Journal des Debats* of Thursday states that the French and English Governments have conjointly made an active representation to the Sultan of Turkey against the acquisition by the United States Government of an island in the Gulf of Osina.

GEN. GRANT.

AN AUTHORITATIVE STATEMENT OF HIS POSITION—HE DECLARES IT AN INSULT TO ASK A SOLDIER TO VOTE FOR HEISTER CLYMER.

The Chicago Republican, in a letter from its reporter traveling with the Presidential party, makes the following interesting statements in connection with Gen. Grant's refusal to present himself to the soldiers who attempted to call him out in advance of the President's arrival at Cincinnati:

"The fact is that Gen. Grant knows, as has been patent to every one during the whole of this trip, that continued efforts have been made to embitter if possible his relations with the President by exciting the jealousy of the latter, or by making invidious distinctions between them, and he is determined that no act of his shall lend any encouragement to any such contemptible proceeding on the one hand, or those that have been made with like persistency to identify him with the political views of the President on the other. Gen. Grant feels that, next to the President, he is the head of the Army of the United States, not the leader of a political party. He does not consider the army a place for a politician, and therefore will not permit himself to be committed to the support of either of the present political parties, nor that the army shall be made a party machine.

"I have submitted the above to the General, who entirely approves of what I have written, and says that it fully and exactly expresses his views. I will, however, state that as originally written, the concluding sentence was in these words: 'When he becomes a partisan he intends immediately to resign his present position,' and to this the General objected, saying that it might be taken to imply that at some future time he did intend to become a partisan, whereas his only intention in using those words was to express, as an officer of the army, his disapprobation of any attempt to identify him with any political party whatever.

"The above conversation with Gen. Grant took place in the baggage and refreshment car attached to the train, in the presence of Major-Gen. Rawlins, chief of staff to Gen. Grant, also of another Major-General, who, I think, was Gen. Stoneman, but of this I am not certain, for I did not take any particular notice who it was.

"In addition to these military men, there were also present Mr. Warden, who is connected with *The New-York Times*, John Hogan of St. Louis, Missouri, Mr. Chadwick of Willard's Hotel, Washington, and one or two members of the Columbus delegation, whose names I don't know.

"In about a minute afterward, Gen. Grant, who had been in the President's car to present himself to the people assembled at West Junction, reëntered the car, and, having seated himself, beckoned to me to come and speak with him. I did so, and on seating myself by his side he went on to say that he thought that if I published the account already submitted to him he would like it to be understood that he had refused the proposed demonstration entirely because he felt it his duty to refuse any reception or demonstration tendered separately to himself while traveling with the President, or to do anything which might be construed as favoring any political party. He then went on to reiterate his determination not to be used by those who sought to commit him either for or against the President's policy, or to attach any political significance to his presence on the President's excursion. He had also been much annoyed at the use which had been made of his name by John Hogan, who was presumed to state that Gen. Grant was politically with the President, and on one similar occasion by Mr. Seward. He felt that it was, above all things, desirable for the officers of the army to avoid participation in ordinary political conflicts, except it was their duty as citizens to support only men who could show a record of consistent loyalty. Whether a man's sentiments were Johnsonian or Republican, he said he felt that it was insult to any loyal man to ask him to vote for any candidate who was not a loyal man in 1861.

"In this connection he said that, without expressing any views of his own for or against the Johnson policy, he yet felt it to be a misfortune for Mr. Johnson that the advocates of his policy in the States through which he had just passed, Missouri, Illinois and Indiana, had in some instances put on their ticket men who in 1861 and 1862 had been guilty of known disloyalty to the Government; because (and this was said in a very emphatic manner) he felt that to ask men whose sons had shed their blood for the Union to vote for men who had been disloyal to it, was the greatest insult that could be offered. Southern men he could make allowances for, and he could ride through the South and get out on a platform, and shake hands in friendship with such men as Lee, Johnston or Forrest, because, though they had been almost educated into Secession, they were now truly honest and loyal in their adherence to the Union, and were seeking to strengthen it. But he did not feel in that way toward Northern men who had once been disloyal, and neither desired to associate with them nor have them for his friends. No such men should have his support, nor ought they to be supported by Mr. Johnson's friends throughout the Northern States. He particularly instanced, as a specimen of this objectionable class of men, Heister Clymer, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, saying that to ask any soldier to vote for such a man, of at one time known disloyalty, against another who had served four years in the Union army, with credit to himself and benefit to his country, was a gross insult. If men desired to support Mr. Johnson's policy let them, but, at all events, let them vote only for such men as were true to their country in 1861."

POLITICAL.

NEW YORK STATE UNION TICKET.

For Governor—Hon. REUBEN E. FENTON, Chautauqua.
For Lt. Governor—Gen. STEWART L. WOODFORD, [illegible].
For Canal Com'r—Hon. STEPHEN T. HAYT, [illegible].
For Prison Inspector—Gen. JOHN HAMMOND, Essex.
Election, Tuesday, Nov. 6.

REPUBLICAN UNION ORGANIZATION.

The Republican Union State Committee completed its organization, and its Executive Committee met yesterday and entered upon the duties of the pending campaign at Headquarters, at the Metropolitan Hotel, in this city, where all communications should be addressed to the Secretary.

OFFICERS OF GENERAL COMMITTEE:
HAMILTON HARRIS, President,
WALDO HUTCHINS, Treasurer,
JAMES TERWILLIGER, Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

HAMILTON HARRIS	WALDO HUTCHINS,
JAMES TERWILLIGER,	JAMES A. BELL,
BEN FIELD,	H. D. ROBERTSON,
EZRA FARRINGTON,	A. B. CORNELL,

AMOR J. WILLIAMSON.
BEN FIELD, Chairman.

SOUTHERN LOYALISTS IN OUR STATE.

Arrangements are being made by the State Central Committee to have one-third of the party of Southern Loyalists visit points on the New-York and Erie Road and the interior of the State. Among others will be Gen. E. J. Davis (Union army) of Texas, Col. Weston Flint of Missouri, Mr. Van Vliet of Texas, Judge E. Hiestand of Louisiana, the Hon. Lorenzo Sh[illegible] of Florida, Col. O. B. Hart [illegible] of Missouri, and other members [illegible]. Word will be sent by telegraph to the various points to-day.

Committees along the route, who desire speakers at other points than those that may be indicated by the State Central Committee, will please telegraph to Col. Flint, who will be with this portion of the delegation.

THE BALTIMORE MASSACRE.

A meeting of the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held at Baltimore on Monday, to express indignation at the outrageous attack upon the Colored Camp Meeting, a few weeks ago, by Rebel sympathizers and returned Rebel soldiers. A mass of evidence was read proving that the attack and subsequent pillage of colored people's tents was entirely unprovoked, and exonerated colored people from all blame. Addresses were made by many distinguished ministers and laymen, and resolutions adopted declaring it to be the duty of the Methodist Church of Maryland to see to it that the perpetrators of the outrage should be punished, and that a fair and impartial trial was given to the colored men who were thus assaulted, many of whom have already been arrested and thrown into jail in Anne Arundel County.

INDIANA.

ANOTHER BRILLIANT SPEECH FROM "FIGHTING JOHN LOGAN."

Gen. John A. Logan has entered Indiana, and is striking sturdy blows at "My Policy." We present the following extracts from his speech at Attica, in the VIIIth (the Hon. Godlove S. Orth's) Congressional District:

"MY POLICY" EXAMINED.

Let us examine "my policy." The great "I" says that by "my policy" the Union has been restored, the States lately in rebellion have been restored, and hold the same relations to the other States and the General Government that the loyal States do. We cannot see it, but let us look. He restores South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, &c. Who restores them? The President. Where is his authority for it? Where does he find any in the Constitution or the laws? Why, every day or two, in his peregrinations through the country, he is hanging over the Constitution and the laws to the little squads of so-called loyal men he meets with on the way; and I am afraid he is not even keeping a copy of it to maintain and preserve. If these States needed to be restored, I would like for Andrew the First to tell me why it is he appointed Governors for those States; why did he direct elections to be held for members of Congress? I would like to ask the people of Indiana if they think he has the right to appoint a Governor for Indiana? I don't think you will find any such authority. Why? Because the State of Indiana holds the same political relations to the United States that it ever has held; because the people of Indiana have not forfeited their political rights. Hence he cannot appoint a Governor for your State. But he claims that other States have the same relations to the General Government that Indiana has, yet he presumes to appoint Governors for them. And he attempts to justify himself by saying that he is pursuing the same course Lincoln did. But there is a radical difference between the two. Abraham Lincoln appointed a Governor for the State of Tennessee. How did he do it? He appointed Andrew Johnson Brigadier-General in the army, and then appointed him Military Governor of Tennessee. How did President Johnson do it? He appointed Gov. Sharkey, a miserable broken down Rebel that never held a commission in any army, and never expected to. This is the difference between the two courses.

JOHNSON AND JEFF. DAVIS.

In considering the third section of the Constitutional Amendment, prohibiting traitors who had violated their oaths to support the Constitution of the United States from holding responsible offices in the State or National Governments, Gen. Logan said: Why is the Democratic party opposed to this? Do they want Jeff. Davis again in the Congress of the United States? "O, but there is no danger of that," they say, "he is in prison." But he would be out of prison if Johnson were not afraid of public sentiment. If a court were to convict him, however, I believe Johnson would let him hang—not because he thought he deserved it, but because he is afraid he will be a formidable opposing candidate for the Presidency at the next Democratic Convention. [Great applause].

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

NOMINATION OF JOHN T. HOFFMAN FOR GOVERNOR.

The Democratic State Convention assembled on the 11th inst. in Tweddle Hall, Albany. There was a very large number of delegates present. The lobbies were filled with speculators, most of whom were roughs from New-York City and Brooklyn. Sanford E. Church was elected President of the Convention. Resolutions of regret at the death of Dean Richmond were passed. The platform sustains the principles set forth in the Philadelphia Convention of the 14th of August, and denounces the action of Congress toward the Southern States. The following are the nominations made: John T. Hoffman, Mayor of New-York, for Governor; Robert H. Pruyn for Lieut.-Governor; Wm. W. Wright for Canal Commissioner, and Frank B. Gallagher for Inspector of State Prisons. After the appointment of the State Executive Committee the Convention adjourned.

MASSACHUSETTS.

MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The Republican State Convention met in Boston on Thursday last in Tremont Temple. That hall was densely crowded. The Hon. J. M. S. Williams was elected temporary Chairman, and made a brief opening speech, which was well received. Committees on Credentials, Organization and Resolutions were appointed. The Committee on Resolutions is a Radical body. Francis W. Bird, Warrington Robinson, and James M. Stone are members of it. Gen. Butler was unanimously elected President of the Convention, and his appearance on the platform was greeted with enthusiastic cheers, a large portion of the audience rising and waving their hats. His most radical utterances were the most cordially applauded. He made an extended address, reviewing the political situation during the war, and the shortcomings of the Administration in the present crisis. In conclusion, he said:

"It is for us, as the advance guard, to vindicate, to establish, to make certain forever, wherever floats the American flag, equality of rights and equality of protection under the laws, those great safeguards of human freedom, as a birthright and an inheritance indefeasible and inalienable to manhood [cheers]; to engrave such charter of rights to mankind in letters of living light, ineffaceable through all time, so that prejudice shall not misinterpret them, willfulness shall not misunderstand them, nor perversity, whether of king or president, shall not dare to interfere to prevent to their fullest fruition is the glorious unfulfilled mission of our organization. [Cheers.] To this we stand pledged, by the teachings of our patriot sires, now reëchoing through this hall; by the hallowed blood of our sons, slain on the battle field or starved in prisons; by the sacred memories of the bleeding corpse of the assassinated Lincoln; by the dying prayer of the sainted Horton, the latest victim sacrificed to the altar of Equal Rights; by the sole legacy of the pure patriot Dostie, massacred to establish wrong and sin, bequeathed to his widowed wife and mourning country, in his last dying words, 'Let the good work go on.' Yes, unnumbered, glorious heroes of the battle; yes, thousands of suffering patriots murdered in prisons now beatified, sealing your lives were now spent in vain; yes, martyred President; yes, sainted teacher; yes, noble-minded patriots, the good work by you begun, for which you laid down your lives, shall go on until every footprint of wrong or oppression by man to his fellow man shall be blotted out forever. [Prolonged and enthusiastic cheers.] Gentlemen of the Convention, accept my thanks for the honor conferred in the position which you have assigned to me, and my reliance on your courtesy and kindness to aid me in carrying out its duties."

The Convention then proceeded to nominations. Each of the present State Officers from the Governor down were successively renominated unanimously by acclamation.

The following is an extract from the address adopted by the Convention:

"We behold the strange spectacle of the President of the United States deliberately placing himself at the head of a combination of half-reconstructed Rebels and their defeated Northern allies, going about the country, accompanied by a portion of his Cabinet, and denouncing the legislative branch of the Government as an illegal and traitorous body hanging upon the verge of the Government, which Government he proposes to be, and avowing principles and purposes the logical results of which must be a violent attempt to subvert Congress, or at the very least a repudiation of all its legislation since the war broke out. We cannot be insensible that until the term of this dangerous man shall expire, all the financial and business interests of the country will be subject to disturbance; all the legislation of Congress is liable to overthrow, or a denial of its validity; the Amendment of the Constitution prohibiting Slavery is of precarious and doubtful permanence, and there is most imminent danger of losing everything which we won by successful war on land and sea."

PENNSYLVANIA.

GREAT UNION MEETING AT MEADVILLE.

A grand Republican mass meeting was held in Meadville, Pa., on Friday, to ratify the nomination of John W. Geary for Governor of Pennsylvania. Gen. John Dick of that city was appointed Chairman. Gen. Geary was the first speaker. He said that the nomination for Governor was unsought by him, but was the spontaneous gift of the people. He fully indorsed the platform of the Union-Republican party, whose Convention nominated him; indorsed the platform of the Soldiers' Convention which met at Pittsburgh June 5, and fully and earnestly indorsed the reconstruction policy of Congress. Not until the Rebels of the South could honestly and willingly accept the terms of the Congress would he be willing to receive them as fellow-citizens of the Republic. Col. Samuel McKee, the Radical Kentucky Congressman, made a telling speech. He [illegible] the action of Congress during the last [illegible] declared unreservedly [illegible] loyal men [illegible] ever assembled in the capitol. [illegible] the Rebels and men who abuse Congress are, first, all holders in the country from the highest office-[illegible] who robbed the Confederacy down to the meanest guerrilla [illegible] second, [illegible] and murdered under the Rebel banner; and [illegible] the grand aggregate of those who, during the war, lived in the North and formed the rear wing of Jeff. Davis's army, who, whenever a disaster to the Union army occurred came out with smiling faces, but when the Union Army won a victory in the field [illegible] looked as though they had lost all their friends and sunk money in an oil well. These are the men who denounce Congress because it desires to settle the question in such a manner that our country shall be governed only by loyal men. In conclusion, he bade his hearers do their part to teach the Nation that it is less safe to be a traitor in peace than in war. Gov. Curtin addressed a crowded audience in the Court-House at the same time the outside meeting was being held. He warned the people to do their duty at the approaching election. He said there was much clamor against negroes voting, but he would rather trust a ballot in the hands of a negro than in the hands of the conspirators who met at the wigwam in Philadelphia. He then reviewed the injustice of the system which allows a representation for the blacks in the South, while they are not allowed a voice in the Government, and bade his hearers be strong and firm in their allegiance to duty and to justice, and show their manhood at the polls on the 9th day of October. His speech was frequently interrupted by hearty bursts of applause, and other marks of approbation.

A JOHNSON-HOFFMAN DEMONSTRATION.

Monday evening the supporters of Andrew Johnson's policy assembled in Union-square for the purpose of indorsing the nomination of John T. Hoffman for Governor of the State of New-York. Seven large stands had been erected in the Square, and a profusion of blue and red fire, after the manner of the *pantomimes* seen on the stage, was contributed to do honor to the occasion. The main stand was fashioned on the mode of a temple of liberty, with an overflowing exuberance of red, white and blue colors, and immediately behind the speakers stand was displayed the hackneyed coat of arms of the State of New-York. Chinese lanterns of variegated hues decorated this stand and directly opposite a huge gas eagle flamed brilliantly from the Maison Doree. A fire-work group was erected on University-place and fronting on Broadway, representing Andrew Johnson in a blue coat and brass buttons, between two unknown ladies, which the Committee declared to be a very accurate representation of the two sections, North and South. It was a noticeable fact that the face of the President was directed in an ardent manner toward the lady who was indicated as the representative of the Southern States. The chief speakers, who were announced so flamingly, did not appear, and several old Democrats remarked that they did not and could not recognize the leaders who formerly assumed prominence at Democratic meetings. Speeches were made by Gen. Dix, Mayor Hoffman, Ex-Gov. Parsons of Alabama, and others, and the meeting adjourned about 10 o'clock.

THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION.

The Johnson Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention met in Cleveland on Monday. A pavilion 150 feet long by 60 broad had been erected in the Park for the use of the delegates. The tent was well filled but the faces of the delegates wore anything but bright. They had expected a grand reception from the people of Cleveland, and their great disappointments make their hearts ache. The inhabitants seem to have no sympathy with the motives of the Convention. They evidently looked upon its members with pity and treated them with cold contempt to teach them a lesson. There was no enthusiasm, no admiring crowds to cheer the strangers, no flags or banners flying to celebrate the occasion, no signs of welcome of any kind, save the utter silence of the people. Only three American flags were flying in the city, two of these were on the hotels, where the delegates congregate, and the other out of the window of a money loan office. This awful cold reception given to the Convention is a bitter rebuke to the more sensitive and well intended of the delegates, but the majority of them are office holders, or applicants for office, and they don't care for receptions. The result of the recent election in Maine was also another source of demoralization. Gen. Wool was appointed temporary chairman as the oldest Major-General in the United States. Gen. Wool addressed the Convention at some length. Speeches were also made by Gen. Ewing, and others. In yesterday's session, the New-York delegation upset the calculations of Custer, Steedman and others by having Gen. Gordon Granger appointed temporary chairman of the Convention, instead of Gen. Wool, whom they could more easily mould to their wishes. This has changed the Convention, substantially, into an anti-Johnson assemblage, the managers of it differing materially from the President's views of reconstruction.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

ELECTION OF A UNITED STATES SENATOR.

The New-Jersey Legislature yesterday elected the Hon. Alex. G. Cattell, of Camden, a United States Senator for the ensuing five years, in place of the Hon. John Stockton, to whom the Senate refused a seat on account of informality of election. The Democrats refused to vote, because they insist that Mr. Stockton was rightfully chosen, though by a minority vote. Mr. Scovell voted with the Republicans throughout.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BARRY CORNWALLS MEMOIR OF CHARLES LAMB.

CHARLES LAMB. A Memoir. By Barry Cornwall. Illustrated by Jas. Mitchell. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

Years in school Lamb's life something of the same sort of fascination which attaches to his writings. Simple as his essays is, with only one terrible event to relieve it from monotony, we read it again and again with scarcely diminished zest, and we find that it is with scarcely diminished zest, and we find that it is not, as Mr. Procter says, that Lamb's friends have made the man more wise and better, it is also true that the history of his life, with its narrow unselfish home, its duty manfully performed, its self-sacrifice and its gentleness, is reading not only attractive for the mood, but good for the heart.

Mr. Procter is almost the only man now surviving who knew much of the excellent Lamb. It is not strangely he knew him intimately than any other man, because Lamb's life was so far from being eventful. In this little memoir he has not attempted to construct a regular biography; the main facts of Lamb's life are already well known to all who are reading world; he has only set down, in a rather desultory way, such recollections of his friend as might bring him more vividly before the eyes of the reader than ever before.

The fact that distinguished Charles Lamb from other men was his entire devotion to one grand and tender purpose. Neither pleasure nor profit drew him from it. He had an insane sister, who, in moments of madness, had murdered her own mother, and to protect and care for her was the one duty of his life. Not that he was a man of great talents, or even brilliant, but he was a man of great and frequent recurrence of Mary's insanity, and the consequence that he was kept from her wholly now from the fatal; what he must have suffered on those occasions when, at expense of his usually opposed, brother and sister left their Islington home, and he had to go to Mad-house Asylum, both he and Mary, poor creatures, in great wailing, can only be conjectured. We wonder that the various and peculiar humor there was a touch of pathos. Mr. Procter holds to the opinion that "Alice W—" frequently alluded to in Lamb's history was a lady of whom he entertained a passion, and, though he thought, in spite of Coleridge, to Lynchbury, the object of a real attachment, which he gave up for the sake of his sister. Charles Lamb's life was for weeks in a lunatic asylum, and after his release he wrote to Coleridge that "his brain was turned by his madness, so much almost as an another person, that he was not sure that he was the same person." He was left to fall in love with a young lady, named Hester Savory, but confesses that he had never dared to let it be life. Yet she married another, and at and tendered vows, and among them those, compared with her shade:

My sprightly neighbor, gone before
To that unknown and silent shore
Shall we not meet, as heretofore,
Some humour evening?
When thou by pensive thoughts wert sway
Hath struck a thee upon the day.
Thou had thy wit and gayety
A whole Barbadoes.

Of the character of Lamb's mind Mr. Procter gives us the following excellent analysis:

Apart from his humor and other attractions Charles Lamb was a man of great and peculiar genius. He was a man of reason, which seem not only reasonable, but, in a manner, seemed such produces, with most generality, great bodies. He was a man of fancy, which, in the sense of Coleridge, it was that never wrote with a view to the mere pleasure of other men. There is no other writer, that I know of, in whom the fancy is so much the mistress of the reader's heart. He was a man of imagination, which, in the sense of Coleridge, it is imperfectly genuine, and true, and independent. There was in him a kind of "Shakspeare" in miniature. He was also a man of great and peculiar wit, and of great humor. They managed, through many years of neglect, and some of misery, to keep his spirits up. He was a man of great and peculiar sensibility, and of great and peculiar pathos.

Lamb spoke of himself which had been neglected or despised, and of others who had been neglected or despised, with a tender, yet manly, and, at times, almost indignant, sympathy. He was always ready to do a good turn to the neglected and despised. He was a man of great and peculiar wisdom, which, in the sense of Coleridge, it was that which, in the sense of Bacon, was "the fruit of long observation, the result of many observations." He was also a man of great and peculiar wisdom,

LETTERS FROM 'TOM BROWN OF OXFORD.'

SURPRISE FROM FRANCE—THE PRINCE OF WALES SETTING A BAD EXAMPLE—DRIVING GROUSE BEFORE THE SEASON ARRIVES—INDIGNATION OF THE PEOPLE—THE REFORM DEMONSTRATION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Sept. 1, 1866.

The marked reference to the British Government in the semi-official note in the *Moniteur* relating to the neutral provinces held by Belgium, implying that no rectification of frontier will be asked for by France in this direction, has taken us by surprise here. The only reasonable interpretation that can be put upon it is, that our Government had notified that England would interfere in the event of any attempt on the part of France to occupy Philippeville or Marienburg. Of course this would be entirely in accordance with the old Tory policy of maintaining jealously the balance of power, and looking on the treaties of Vienna as if they formed part of the decalogue. It would fall in also with all the traditions of our Court, and be, therefore, probably very pleasing to the Queen, who always looked up to the late King of the Belgians as a sort of guardian and mentor. And between ourselves, loud and constant as has been the talk of late about non-intervention, I incline to think that such a policy would be by no means unpleasing to the nation. What John Bull really wants is, that his Governors shall not be snarling and carping at doings and changes on the continent or elsewhere when there is no possibility of his interfering in any case—not that they shall draw out of all European politics. A fleet can't sail to Warsaw, but it very well may to Antwerp. But to think that Lord Stanley should have taken such a decided step! he, the unimpassioned, sensible, practical statesman, who inaugurated his acceptance of the foreign office seals by a speech which we all construed as peace at any price! As Parliament is not sitting, we shall not probably know the truth for another five months, and, as I said above, the neutrality and independence of Belgium are points upon which there is a good deal of strong feeling in England, and an attack on Lord Stanley for having pledged us to defend them (if he has done so) will not be a safe card for Mr. Gladstone to lead off with next February.

Hanover, on the other hand, has been absorbed by Prussia without the slightest English sympathy—of course excepting that of the royal family. The Duke of Cambridge being next in the succession, and Hanover having been the "*cunabile gentis*" of our Guelphs, they would have been more than human had they not repined. But the connection is getting somewhat rusty and out of date, and so the representations which are supposed to have saved Hesse almost intact for the husband of one of our Princesses were wholly wanting in the case of King George. As for the nation, they are too strongly in favor of a Protestant Northern Germany, one and indivisible, to waste a thought on Hanover, though in passing perhaps we are glad that the last two Kings of that country, connected as they were with England, were the only ones of the German princelings who kept scrupulously every pledge given to their people in the hurly-burly of 1848.

Talking of the royal family, our pleasant, good-tempered young Prince has been setting a bad example to his subjects that are to be at the beginning of the shooting season. The journals which are in the habit of chronicling the doings of great folk tell us that the Prince of Wales has been highly enjoying some splendid "drives." Now the custom of driving grouse or other winged game is one which, I take it, does not yet obtain on your side the Atlantic. It is practiced thus: A moor is divided into three or four drives, and at one point in each drive—generally just under and along the brow of a hill—seven or eight stations are marked in a row at 50 yards apart. Sometimes a rough dyke or fence serves the purpose, behind or under which the sportsmen place themselves; but on all the noted moors, each station is a small earthwork about four feet high, inclosing a space just large enough for the sportsman, a keeper or underkeeper, to mark his birds as they fall, a man to load for him and a setter. When the stations are occupied, the beaters who have already surrounded the drive in front of the line get their signal and advance, waving small flags and shouting. As they close in, and they have generally a mile or more to tramp through the deep heather, first an old bird or two gets up, then two or three, and then whole packs. Some of these bowl away at once down the wind straight toward the row of stations, others circle up in the air and then try to make away over the line of beaters, who shout and wave their flags to turn them in the right direction, and generally succeed in doing so. Meantime the sportsmen have been sitting quietly each in his own little hut, probably smoking or playing with the dog's ears. The keepers kneel with their eyes on a level with the lumps of heathery turf which form the side wall of the station, or otherwise keep on the alert, and the loader has all his spare guns ready and a heap of cartridges laid out before him. Presently there is a single "keck, keck, keck," heard far away in front, and the keepers whisper that an old cock is up, and that a beater or two is already in sight. The cigars are dropped at once, and the men take their guns and peer out over the front walls of their stations, keeping still as far as possible concealed. First comes the old cock at a thousand miles an hour, never changing his course for a moment, and perhaps spinning by without dropping a feather, though he has had two shots at him in front and two behind the row of stations. Single birds and small packs of four or five follow, more and more quickly as the beaters draw nearer. Many of these see their danger when it is too late, and bear up right in front of the guns, trying to change their course, and thereby presenting the most tempting sideshots. Then come the great packs of 100 or more at a time, and all precautions are cast aside. The sportsmen are standing at their full hight, head and shoulders visible above their stations, firing in front, to right and left, and behind, as the birds whirl away, which the latter shooting is, perhaps, the most difficult of any known in these islands. The beaters close in on the front; the birds are all past, or down along the line; and the occupants of the stations now all hurry out to pick up the birds which have fallen to them, and compare notes, and for three or four minutes there is a questing about of dogs, a fluttering of birds, and a running to and fro of keepers. Then there is a group to make up books, there being always some birds which are claimed by more than one gun, a gentle stroll to the next set of stations while the beaters toil away over the moor so as to inclose in their line the whole of the next range. Now of course this is capital fun. The excitement in fact of a good drive is, perhaps, greater than all other shooting; the birds come at such a tremendous pace, there is so much chance as to which of the guns they will come to as you see them bearing down half a mile away; the rapidity and intensity of the crisis, and the pleasant lull as you lie in your station listening to the breeze whispering over the grand purple moors, and waiting for the summons of the keeper, lend easily their special charms to it. But it is obviously the most lazy method of shooting, the one by which you get the greatest amount of shooting at the least amount of labor; and, according to the old English idea of sport, which was founded on the getting at and killing of your game scientifically, driving is no sport at all. In fact it is a practice of modern growth, and on many moors is still not allowed until the end of the grouse season, when the birds have settled into great packs, and are so wild that you can't get at them in any other way. I remember the first time I ever saw a drive was late in September some 15 years ago, on the moors of a fine old Durham squire; and when we got home at night and he heard we had been driving, he shrugged his shoulders and said it was a kind of buccaneering business at best. But to return to the text, what one is sorry for is, not that the driver should enjoy a drive, but that he should be encouraging driving at the very beginning of the season, when the birds are all tame enough, and the men ought to take the trouble of fairly walking them up themselves instead of leaving the beaters to do the hard work. This is the way in which sport is being ruined among us. What with over-preserving and battues, and the abominable practice which obtains more and more among landlords of selling game to poulterers for their own private profit, which has not been [illegible]ed at their expense, the institution is beginning to stink in the nostrils of the tenant farmers, and when this comes about we shall have some very different legislation from the abominable little act of Sir Baldwin Leighton, passed five years ago, which converted the rural police into extra watchers, paid by the County rates. In Scotland the feeling is already very strong. The Liberals, for instance, carried Aberdeenshire the other day (for the first time) by an overwhelming majority, entirely through the anti-game law feeling. The Scotch landlords, it is true, have been provident enough to throw out a sop to their farmers in the shape of a "Hare and Rabbit Act," passed in the last few days of the late session, giving certain privileges and powers for the destruction of these vermin; but that will not be enough. The *tone* has gone out of our shooting, and one doesn't see how it is likely to be restored. It is a good thing that young men should train eye, and head, and muscles, and nerves, in the pursuit of wild game; but the game must be reasonably wild, and the young men must do a certain amount of hard work to get it, or the whole affair becomes demoralizing and contemptible.

After a short lull, our public life is waking again. The Birmingham Reform gathering will be followed by many others in other great towns, and, before the Autumn is over, we shall have decided what to *go for* next session. I should be inclined to prophecy that, after Sir Roundell Palmer's confession in favor of household suffrage, there will be a strong effort by the advanced Liberal section to get Mr. Gladstone up to this point. They will, however, have no chance of getting any personal influence to bear on him, as he starts shortly for Rome, with his family, to spend the Winter.

The British Association has had a very successful meeting at Nottingham, where further proof was forthcoming how so-called scientific questions are cutting more and more into the complicated problems of our political and social life. It is anticipated, too, that the Social Science meeting, which will be held in the first week in October, in Manchester, will be one of universal interest. It will be the first of such meetings at which the new industrial partnerships, which have been formed within the last year on the principle of giving every worker a share in the profits, is to be represented. There is to be a great gathering of all the English coöperators, and it is hoped that a good deal may be done toward putting the labor question on a sounder footing, both sides being heartily sick of the perpetual struggle, which has ruined so many good businesses and kept so large a portion of the workmen in poverty for the last generation. You, too, have your eight-hour troubles, and can thoroughly sympathize with us in this portion of the labor that is laid on us under the sun. Well, I know you don't much believe it on your side, but I have still the firm faith that *this* land, as well as yours,

> "has got to be
> As good a country as man ever see,"

as the Bridge says to the Monument in one of the immortal Hosea's latest papers. You may probably get the suffrage for your negro citizens (I trust in Heaven you may) before we shall have given it to our mechanics; but in the labor question we may get the hang of it first, as our need is ten times greater, I take it, than yours. When you do get them in I hope they may so far neutralize the Irish vote as to make it unnecessary for your statesmen to attend Fenian pic-nics 10,000 strong, as I see some of them are doing, with an eye to the Fall elections. However, I don't complain. Some of us have given you bitter provocation. T. H.

JOHN BRIGHT AT BIRMINGHAM.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BIRMINGHAM, August 28, 1866.

I missed the magnificent open air demonstration, but got here in time for the evening meeting in the Town Hall, and to hear Mr. Bright's speech. The London journals make such a point of keeping the public in ignorance of what is going to happen, that few persons, I suppose, out of Birmingham, were aware that the Reform meeting was to assume gigantic proportions and a historical importance. Nor was it understood even in the office of a Liberal newspaper, of whose editor I made due inquiries; and the fact is worth noticing, because it shows with how little engineering such a meeting was got together. It would be more proper to say that it *came* together. A quarter of a million of people came—people who can't vote, but only think—people who pay taxes, but who have no political rights which the privileged classes have hitherto felt bound to respect. Yesterday showed that they are likely to go back a century for a political motto, and inscribe on their banner, "Taxation without representation is tyranny."

I will not attempt to describe what I did not see, but the result of the day's work is already apparent in the changed tone of leading articles in the anti-reform papers. For a lively account of the meeting, and a full report of it, I refer you to *The Birmingham Post*, herewith inclosed—17 columns of excellent newspaper work.

The Town Hall of Birmingham is 145 feet by 65 feet, and 65 feet high, so that if 15 feet were taken from its length the room would be exactly a double cube. The hight is too great for acoustic purposes, as Mr. Bright knows to his cost, for he spoke with great difficulty, owing partly to the defect of the hall, partly due to a chronic affection of the throat, which prevents him from speaking at all in the open air. As the hall is somewhat famous in England, I will treat you to a short description copied out of a guide book—a species of literature well known to have great fascination for a large class of readers.

"It can afford comfortable sitting room for upward of 4,000 persons, and double that number have often stood beneath its roof, entranced by the eloquence of Mr. Bright and other great popular orators. The decorations are of the most elegant and tasteful description. The lower part of the walls is painted gray, toned with red and yellow; the upper part being enameled in imitation of Sienna marble. The pilasters are richly gilt, strict attention being paid to classical models in their various details. The gallery fronts are in bronze and gold, and are lined with crimson cloth. The covered sides of the roof are divided into recessed panels, and are adorned with the egg and tooth molding, and richly gilt and painted. The ceiling, the gilding and painting of which are very gorgeous, is divided into three compartments, each inclosing a large circle, and divided into deeply recessed, radiating panels, diminishing in size toward the center, where there is a magnificent sunlight gas-burner. At the back of the orchestra is a splendid organ, said to be unsurpassed by any in Europe. (!) This organ, which is the property of the Governors of the General Hospital, was erected for the triennial musical festivals, which are held here for the benefit of that institution. Its weight is about 45 tuns, and its trackers if laid out in a straight line would extend above five miles. The orchestra is further adorned with a colossal bust of Mendelssohn."

—The defect in which description is that it says nothing about the audience. The room is a noble one, but it was the people in it, and not any architectural glories, that made the splendor of the spectacle on Tuesday evening, August 27, 1866. The arrangement of galleries and stage is not unlike that of the Tremont Temple in Boston—a very fine one for exhibiting the audience. Mr. Bright estimated that there were 6,000 people in the hall, and, though it is common to over-estimate numbers, he was probably within the actual limit. These 6,000 people consisted wholly or mainly of that "impulsive, unreflecting, violent" class, distinguished by "venalty, ignorance and drunkenness" which Mr. Lowe described in his "celebrated and unhappy speech," but I am bound to say that, considering they were all these, they looked and behaved with remarkable propriety. "Impulsive" they certainly were, and their impulses found expression in tumultuous cheers—but not for Mr. Lowe. "Unreflecting," I think they were not, for they had evidently made up their minds that Mr. Lowe was a proper person to be heartily groaned. "Violent" they may sometimes be, but their violence did not carry, nor any of their speakers, to the length of indiscriminating invective against a whole class. If they are "venal," Mr. Lowe should remember that bribery is an offense that involves two parties; while as for "ignorance and drunkenness," what heavier condemnation could be urged against the ruling classes than that their unchecked sovereignty of 800 years had produced no better qualities in the people whom they assumed to govern? In point of fact, the audience was a thoroughly good one. I saw few who were not unmistakable working-men, and I saw few whose faces did not give the lie to Mr. Lowe's calumnies. I hope to be pardoned for saying that the audience was not up to the average of such an American audience as would crowd Cooper Institute and listen to Charles Sumner, but it would be an insult to compare it, in point of intelligence and respectability, to the gatherings in Tammany Hall.

The Mayor of Birmingham presided. The nominal occasion of the meeting was to present addresses to Mr. Bright and to his colleague, Mr. Scholefield, the members of Parliament for the borough of Birmingham. Of these formal proceedings, I will only say that incomparably the best speech of the evening, except those of Messrs. Scholefield and Bright, was made in seconding the addresses, by Mr. Lampard, a non-elector and a working man—a speech which, short as it was, bristled with telling points, and well deserved to be reported, but was not. Mr. Edmund Beales spoke. His sudden notoriety, growing out of the Reform meetings in London and the Hyde Park riots,* is a little greater than Mr. Beales is able to support. His prominence is due to the fact that his uncalculating devotion to Reform put him in a position of leadership, which stronger men were not ready at the moment and on the spot to assume. The Reform League is far too radical for most of what calls itself Liberalism in England. Mr. Beales is a tall, slender, gray-haired and bearded man, a chancery barrister by profession, a revising barrister for Middlesex until lately, his appointment having been revoked by Lord Chief-Justice Cockburn on the ground that he had been concerned in political movements of a questionable character. He speaks heavily, but has plainly a strong hold on the sympathies of his audience, and is well entitled by his sincerity to their confidence. Mr. Bright's colleague, Mr. Scholefield, accepted his address in a speech of 15 minutes, manly, sensible, not a word of clap-trap in it, and no more deferential than a representative should be to his constituents. I know little of Mr. Scholefield, but he is manifestly a gentleman who respects from conviction the rights of those who are not. He has been a member for Birmingham for 20 years, and his father was before him.

Then came John Bright. I have seen great meetings welcome great men in America, but never such a welcome as Mr. Bright received. The audience rose in a body. The cheering was as continuous as Niagara, and was caught up and rolled back into the hall in great waves of sound by the 20,000 outside. Mr. Lowe was right—these people *are* impulsive, and their hearts beat with an emotion which they were quite unable to express. Affection, admiration, gratitude, passionate enthusiasm toward their great leader—all were there. Mr. Bright faced it with composure; stood like granite amid a scene that made all other nerves go throbbing and bounding with excitement. Stood about five feet ten, strongly built, upright, hands hanging motionless, not responding by any bow or other sign or acknowledgment of the splendid greeting that was given him. Waited patiently till it was over—six minutes by the watch. Photographs of Mr. Bright are not uncommon in America, and there is a lithograph of him somewhere in your office, neither of which is quite like him, and some of the photographs are abominable caricatures. The face is all resolution, its prominent feature the eyes, which alone answered the eyes and voices and hearts that appealed to him, and which light up a countenance not otherwise handsome, with a singular beauty. Forehead is broad and overhangs the eyes, hair gray, straight and thick, lower half of the face too long, but still keeps the character of firmness in the strong lines of the chin and the perverse curve of the tightly-closed lips, which are a little like Thackeray's, but thinner. Altogether, a massive, impressive face, not wanting in sternness, plainly accustomed to look on other faces not friendly, capable, on occasion of anger, of a blazing wrath which has scorched others than Mr. Lowe with its white heat. At this moment you see the firm features beaming with affection, and still as the great orator stands, he is visibly touched by the eager love which is shown him. When he began to speak the words came slowly, but without hesitation, with a deliberate distinctness of utterance that would remind you of Webster—when he was sober. The two men have something in common intellectually and Bright, as Webster did, can control an audience by sheer personal force. In both, the Understanding, using that word in the philosophical sense as distinguished from the Reason or Imagination, is powerful, but whereas in the American this faculty invaded the moral nature of the man and subdued it, in the Englishman the belief is a thing because it is right, is fervent and undying. Still further, Mr. Bright, unlike most of his countrymen, believes in Ideas, while to Mr. Webster the meaning of that word was unknown. I could draw a much closer parallel between Mr. Bright and Mr. Chase, from whom again he differs in his affectional nature almost as much as from Webster in his moral.

It is not much to say that this speech which Mr. Bright proceeded to deliver was one of his boldest. The time has come when it is safe to be bold. The taunt that the workingmen took no interest in reform has roused them, and from one end of the kingdom to the other you hear the murmur which precedes the busting of just such a storm of indignant denial as broke in the clear sky of Birmingham yesterday. At the head of 5,000,000 men, courage is not a surprising quality. In Mr. Bright's case it is the unflinching courage shown during 20 years of conflict which made him the leader of the 5,000,000, and which gives now to his other great qualities an opportunity for wider usefulness than they have ever yet had. Yet so unusual is it in England to hear a word spoken out of routine, a word which implies that the existing order of things can ever be overthrown, that a hint of revolution makes people hold their breaths, and hushes even the comment of the Tory press. Fully unfolding the infamous proposal of Mr. Lowe to exclude forever from representation in Parliament the 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 of men now unrepresented, Mr. Bright went on to say with a deliberation that became more solemn with every word: "This policy is not important at all because Mr. Lowe recommends it. It is important only because it has been accepted and approved of by the great Tory party in Parliament. And, Sir, I say—I who am charged with designs against the safety of the institutions of this country—that that is a dangerous policy, a policy which in other countries where it has been carried out obstinately has done great things. Through it crowns and coronets have sometimes been lost; and I am not sure that it is a policy that can be safely maintained with us." [Loud cheers.]

Add that to the significant sentence in Mr. Bright's letter on the closing of Hyde Park, that whether any liberty was likely to remain to the working classes except by the toleration of the aristocracy, and add to that the stern announcement in this speech that the accession to office of the Derby Ministry was a declaration of war against the people, with the instant response: "We accept it!"—and who does not see that the question of Reform has entered upon a new period? The new period, in fact, dates from this Birmingham meeting and speech of Mr. Bright. I heard a week ago from one of the most eminent Liberals in England a most significant remark, pointing in the same direction. "They criticise," said he, "the meetings in London as a *physical* demonstration." But I assert that, in a country where the right of suffrage is restricted to a minority, a physical demonstration may be a proper element of political agitation. I do not think the time has come for such a demonstration, but I think it is very near!"

—I listened to Mr. Bright with the attentive curiosity of a stranger who heard him for the first time, and likewise of an American in a comparative state of mind. Yet the speech itself so drew away my thoughts from the manner of it, that I should not like to attempt a criticism of the orator till I had heard him other times. It is considered, I believe, one of his greatest speeches. More than one gentleman said to me: "You have been fortunate to hear Mr. Bright at his best." I am led to dwell most on the great *power* of the man, the evidence of high mental and moral endowments which the speech afforded. Yet it was also a most human speech, and had many sides; like a play of Shakespeare, Lear in one scene, comedy treading on his heels in the next. The drollery of it was now and then irresistible, and the "Derby Minstrels" were produced upon the stage with a degree of comic talent that would make the fortune of half a dozen troupes. At the same time, it was perfectly quiet, and the audience was led up to the subject with the most perfect skill. In a different style was the martyrdom of Lowe. "I don't deny his right to be on all sides. I bring no charge against him; *I merely intend to quote him*"—and the wit, though subtle, told on the "unreflecting" audience.

Throughout the speech a tone of moderation was preserved which made the invective, the sarcasm, the denunciation, all the more tremendous. With a voice so impaired during the last half hour that he could scarcely utter two sentences consecutively, the orator interwove his great genius with his physical weakness in such a way that his hold on his hearers was never weakened. I despair of conveying to you any sense of the art with which the disability of his voice was made to contribute to a desired oratorical effect, as when at the close he lifted himself to move the enthusiasm of the men to whom he was about to say farewell: "The address which has been presented to me referred to the time of 1832. I remember the time well. My young heart was then stirred with the trumpet blast that sounded from your midst. There was no part of this kingdom where your voice was not heard. LET IT SOUND AGAIN"—and the cry of the great multitude in and outside of the hall took up the words from the orator's lips with a suddenness and irrepressible energy that was startling. He spoke not quite without notes, but used them sparingly. To judge him rightly, and to give him full credit, one ought to hear Mr. Bright in the House of Commons where he speaks to an audience not friendly, as was that of last night, but critical and hostile, disliking equally the speaker and his cause, and feeling or affecting a contempt for any talent not nurtured in its classical schools. That John Bright commands the attention and compels the admiration, delighted against its own will, of such a House, is probably the best evidence of his marvelous powers as an orator. G. W. S.

*The Atlantic Cable made nonsense of a dispatch of mine some time ago about the riots. What I telegraphed was that the riots, caused by the exclusion of the Reform League meetings from Hyde Park, had imperiled the existence of the Derby government—not that a movement to form such leagues had created the peril.

BERLIN.

THE VIEWS OF FRANCE ON "COMPENSATION" FOR PRUSSIA'S AGGRANDIZEMENT—HER PROBABLE ULTERIOR AIMS—THE ORGANIZATION OF THE PRUSSIAN ARMY—THE LANDWEHR—THE ANNEXATION TO PRUSSIA—THE POLITICAL SITUATION—BISMARK'S POSITION—CHANGE OF PUBLIC FEELING IN HIS FAVOR—THE BONAPARTE DYNASTY AND BELGIAN TERRITORY FOR FRANCE.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BERLIN, August 23, 1866.

The rumors about impending claims of France have received confirmation in the course of this week. France has, in fact, pronounced the word "compensation;" compensation, *not* because Prussia has gained so much territory, but because Prussia has not ceased to be its neighbor on the Rhine, and France has now a stronger neighbor than it has had hitherto. France is ready to sanction the direct aggrandizement of Prussia by annexation, and the indirect one by the new Confederation; giving to Prussia the control over the whole of the military forces of these States, even without asking for a compensation—if Prussia at the same time ceases to be its neighbor. The idea of Louis Napoleon in regard to Prussia and Germany is that Prussia should take the whole north down to the Main, and cede in return his possessions on the left bank of the Rhine, *not* to France, but to one or several of the dethroned princes who would, by this cession, find themselves somewhat indemnified. France would then have no great powers for immediate neighbors, bordering on the north and east, on the Rhenish States, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Switzerland. This proposal was first made by the French Embassador, Benedetti, at Nikolsburg, pending the negotiations about armistice. Saxony gave the occasion for it. Benedetti declared France would even admit of the annexation of Saxony if its King was to be indemnified on the Rhine. This request was rejected alike as the present claims. Yet France has not declared war, nor will she do so for the time being. Still the question has been raised here, whether it would not be wiser to make at once clean work of it in Germany, even at the risk of a war with France, and to draw all the German States into the Confederacy, or, better still, to form the whole of Germany into one Empire, blotting out the House of Hapsburg from the list of ruling princes and breaking up the Austrian possessions altogether, rather than be annoyed with petty negotiations about annexations and the Confederacy, all of which would only afford time to any antagonists to get ready for war. Prussia is still well-armed; by the regular recruiting of this year, the losses of the last campaign have been easily made up. We have still to ask for the first loan; Prussian 5 per cent bonds are above par, and the resources of the countries now occupied by the Prussian troops have not yet been drawn upon; and nothing could be better calculated to put these resources at our disposal, or to give us absolute possession of these countries by the consent of the population than a war with France. The more cautious, opposed to this go-ahead party, say, the Emperor Napoleon is an old man of considerable circumspection, who will not go to war for maintaining the theory of the European balance of power; moreover, he must certainly be adverse to reëstablishing Austria's old power in Germany, because this would leave it doubtful whether Austria or France was to be the true protector of the Roman Catholic Church. Louis Napoleon is bent on proving to the Roman Catholic clergy that France is the only powerful protection it can find, and that the Bonapartes in France can do the clerical business as well as the Hapsburgs, and certainly better than ever did the Bourbons.

Many foreigners believe that we owe our victories exclusively to the needle-gun. Still *we* know very well that the breech-loading needle-gun did not play such an important part. We owe more to that intelligence which prevails in our army, because for every able-bodied man consists the duty to enter the army. No other State, and least of all France or Austria, would abandon the system of substitutes for ours. They will introduce breech-loading needle-guns of course, but only then they will get aware, that notwithstanding this weapon it is the intellect of the man which decides the issue of the battle. That all classes of the people are equally represented in our army, rich and poor, men of science, artists and merchants, as well as mechanics and farmers; that at least the seventh or eighth soldier in the army is a man of higher intelligence, developed by study and position in life—that is the true strength of the Prussian army! Whatever the difference of opinion as to the nature of the union with Hanover, Hesse and the other States may be, all parties agree in this, that the first measure of every new organization has to be to enforce the universal obligation to serve in the army throughout the whole of Northern Germany. The burden which this duty imposes is a very heavy one, and the sacrifices it calls for in time of war, even you, notwithstanding the great war you have lately gone through, can hardly have an idea of. There is no business of whatever nature, that did not suffer by the calling to arms the "Landwehr," that had not been deprived of its principal, or its best members. The Landwehr is indeed the most precious "food for powder" that has ever been led on to a battle-field. But, surrounded by great military Powers, we have to make those dreadful sacrifices till we have consolidated into *one* German Empire, that takes its due rank among the European great Powers. The aggrandizement of the Prussian kingdom, which we have to expect, is at the same time the determining reason *why* we should not *now* rush into a war, even if it were certain that France would before long open hostilities. However well it may arm, *we* would gain more by the expected annexations.

Its peace with Austria and Bavaria has either already been concluded or is very near being so. Important differences between the parties no more existing, it may be considered definitive. It is already known that Austria cedes no territory in Germany, only Venetia, to Italy, which cession is however expressly mentioned in the treaty between Austria and Prussia, and that it pays the expenses of the war. Bavaria also loses only a very small part of its territory, which is neither a great loss to the vanquished nor a considerable gain to the victor. The inner and outer difficulties, which Count Bismark certainly has met in the annexation of Hanover, the Electorate of Hesse, the Duchy of Nassau, and the City of Frankfort-on-the-Main, seem to have been so great that he has been obliged to abandon all further plans of aggrandizement for the present. States like Bavaria and the Grand Duchy of Hesse which, at the beginning, were expected to lose at least part of their territory, are in the end more favored than they themselves dared to hope. It is well known that in the first terror after the defeat, the Bavarians were prepared to stand great losses, and the intention to make Bavaria as small as possible, to preclude it ever again playing a conspicuous part in the affairs of Germany, was certainly not wanting *here*. It was not only the intention of Prussia to enlarge its own territory as much as it could, it would recompense also its allies with some pieces of Bavarian or Hessian territory; as for instance, the Duke of Coburg with a shred of Bavarian territory in the Province of Franconia, or compensate other Princes for cessions they were to make to Prussia, as the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt for the Province of Upper Hesse, which he should give up to Prussia. These bartering transactions, and the resistance of the Grand Duke of Hesse against them, made the plan fail.

The Grand-Duke firmly relied on the support of his brother-in-law the Emperor of Russia, and his trust has not been misplaced. Although the King of Prussia has sent Gen. Manteuffel on a confidential mission to St. Petersburg, his efforts have failed, and the Grand-Duke retains his Province of Upper Hesse. This incident has made a very painful impression everywhere. In deposing the King of Hanover, the Elector of Hesse, the Duke of Nassau, public opinion was decidedly on the side of Prussian politics, and did even not much care about the mode in which the thing was done. But this mean traffic in land brought on by the interference of Russia and France reminds us too strongly of the most humiliating periods in our history, and goes so much against the expectations of the nation that public opinion is very much against it.

Everything went well with us, as long as we were in war; then our politics were elevated, our action quick and energetic. Since the 3d of July, the battle of Königgrätz, our politics have decreased daily, go on but slowly, and seem to have come now to a stand. But it would be wrong to suppose that this hesitation was due to the fear of foreign intervention. Nor it is merely the increasing influence of princely relationship on the King. Immediately before the war, and during the short campaign, this influence had wholly disappeared; but now the King, resting on his laurels, and the princely cousins surrounding him with their base flatteries, matters have changed. The position of Count Bismark has become since a very difficult one. The support he receives at present, from the people and the Chamber, does not strengthen him with the King. He has only succeeded to win the King to his policy in representing to him that it was not only a war against Austria and the old Germanic Confederacy, but also a war against revolution, standing behind them. Nothing has ever served him better than the blind folly of Southern Democracy, to stand by Austria and the old Frankfort Diet. Even the opposition Bismark found in Prussia before the war did him no harm in the favor of the King.

Public opinion began to change in his favor as soon as the first princes were driven away, and this public opinion is now more than ever ready to support him against the advocates of the many small States. But the countenance he finds from the people does not only not raise him in the King's estimation, but decidedly weakens him, because the princely cousinship keeps telling the King that he himself is only made the tool of revolution turned against potentates, just as legitimate as he is himself, and that the applause of the revolutionary party could not leave him any doubt as to the part he was made to act. These insinuations have exercised such an influence during the last week, that up to the very moment of the publication of annexation of Hanover, Hesse, Nassau, and Frankfort, everything seemed still doubtful. Even on the very day before this publication the Hanoverian party felt sure they would succeed in having the abdication of blind King George, in favor of his son, accepted, as well as Prince Charles (of Prussia), the brother of the King, who hoped to save the throne to his son-in-law, the successor to the Electorate of Hesse. Count Bismark seems himself not to have trusted to his success, even when he had finally obtained the signature of the King. Beforehand, he had intimated to the President of the Chamber of Deputies, Herr von Forkenbeck, to assemble the Chamber in session in order to make it a *fait accompli* by immediate publication. So the Deputies were sent for by special message to assemble forthwith, and the Minister hurried from the palace with the fresh signature of the King in his hands to publish it instantly in the Chamber. Count Bismark will find no opposition in the Chamber this session, as could well be foreseen, even in interior politics. The dispute is by tacit, mutual consent adjourned. The indemnity asked for will be granted, as well as the credit demanded for 1866, only in granting the loan the Chamber of Deputies will probably stipulate that it should be at the disposition of Government only by installments, so that for each further installment the vote of the house has to be taken. In the address to the King, the National and the Liberal party give to Government all the moral support against the Princes and foreign countries it can desire. All is quiet in France at present, but nobody here believes that all is settled for ever. It was a mere experiment of France to see what it could gain at the first rush. But finding that neither Government, much less the German people, could be thus intimidated and that those claims would only serve to bring about the decided unity of the *whole* of Germany so much faster, and to make it stronger, they put on an air as if those claims had not been seriously meant. Perhaps it is owing to the illness of the Emperor that the quarrel is not now followed up. Notwithstanding the declarations of the official press and the letter of the Emperor to the King of Belgium, the question will turn up some time hence, for it is a fixed idea with Louis Napoleon and the whole Bonaparte family, that the piece of country which France lost after the hundred days, in consequence of the battle of Waterloo, has to be regained in order to strengthen the Napoleonic dynasty in France. The territory in question is indeed but small, for it consists only of a narrow strip on the southern frontier of Belgium, with the small fortresses of Philippeville and Marienburg, and a similarly narrow strip on the western border of the Prussian end of the Bavarian Rhenish Provinces, with Prussian fortress of Saarlouis and the Bavarian one of Landau. In the corner between Belgium and Prussia the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg is situated, which contains just at its most southern point, Luxemburg, the strong fortress of the old Germanic Confederation with a Prussian garrison. France would like very much to get this belt of fortresses on its north-easterly frontier, namely, the fortresses of Philippeville, Marienburg, Luxemburg, Saarlouis and Landau into its own hands, and there can be no doubt, that France expects in the course of negotiations to get a consent. Notwithstanding the drawing back of France, it is believed here that this question will turn up again on some other occasion after France has fully prepared for war, and after having furnished its troops with breech-loading needle-guns. That Government shares this view may be inferred from its increased zeal to bring about a full reconciliation with the Liberal party. The discussion of to-day in the Chamber of Deputies on the address has shown this, with us wholly unusual conciliatory spirit, to full evidence. As it was likely that the address proposed by the Liberal party would draw only a small majority, and the ministry eager to show by a large majority on the address that it was in full harmony with the Representatives of the people on the great pending questions, urged the Conservative party to come to an understanding with the Liberals on the address. Consequently, at the last moment, the Conservative party accepted the Liberal address, and for form's sake only, to give it the appearance of a compromise, asked for some unimportant alterations. To bring the Conservative party to make such concessions, shows that a strong pressure must have been exercised on it—a pressure the motive of which can be found only in the complications of outer politics.

SOUTH AMERICA AS A FIELD FOR IMMIGRATION.

SOUTH AMERICAN PLAINS—THEIR GEOGRAPHY—THEIR INHABITANTS—AREA AND POPULATION—IMMIGRATION—THE PROVINCE OF BUENOS AYRES—THE COMMERCE OF THE CITY—DETAILED STATISTICS—THE WOOL TRADE—SLAUGHTERED ANIMALS—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS—FRUITS—RAILROADS—STEAMSHIP LINES—COLONIES AND THEIR SUCCESS—ADVICE TO THOSE PROPOSING TO EMIGRATE TO SOUTH AMERICA, &C., &C.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Aug. 14, 1866.

The vast plains of South America have never been cultivated. Their treeless wastes have drunk the dews and rains, and in return they have given back exhaustless supplies of unfading verdure. Wild animals of various forms and in countless hordes have subsisted upon it, and the bones of grass-feeding tribes from the beginning of the tertiary system down to the present time abound in these alluvial deposits. Now, they are traversed in innumerable droves and herds of horses, cattle and sheep, as they have been for more than 200 years. In late years the value of all animal products has so risen that it is a question how can a league be made to produce the largest return of animal products. Manufacturers in other countries send here their orders for hides, horns, hair, hoofs, bones, bone-ash, beef, mutton, animal guano, tallow and oil, so that there is no part of any animal but has a value in market.

The smallness of the number of streams in the Argentine Confederation, is much against its plains as good lands for pasturage; but every house has a well deep enough to have water always for the trouble of drawing. The numerous small lakes with which the pampas abound, and the dull, sluggish streams which are found everywhere in the wet season, make the period for watering animals to be short. So well filled is the Province of Buenos Ayres with herds and flocks, that there is hardly a space vacant, large enough for a flock of sheep, within 150 miles of this city.

Immigration to this part of South America exceeds, thus far in 1866, all preceding years. We have monthly arrivals of capitalists and laborers, and almost daily inquiries from foreign lands as to the situation, climate, natural productions, and openings for work. Many in the United States are turning their eyes in this direction, and in the last two years arrivals are more numerous than ever before both from the North and the South. In this state of things there is no doubt but an occasional column of information on these subjects would be generally copied and eagerly read in both America and Europe. I propose therefore to give accurate information on all these topics. I am the more induced to do this because almost every pen that writes for a foreign eye is occupied with accounts of the terrible war now in progress between Paraguay on one side and this Republic and Uruguay, and Brazil on the other.

The following table, taken from the latest official publication, will not be found far wrong in reference to area and population:

Province.	Area sq. miles.	Population.
Buenos Ayres	63,000	395,000
Catamarca	31,000	97,000
Cordoba	54,000	140,000
Corrientes	54,000	90,000
Entre Rios	45,000	107,000
Jujuy	27,000	40,000
Mendoza	54,000	58,000
La Rioja	31,000	40,000
Salta	45,000	80,000
Santa Fé	18,000	45,000
San Luis	18,000	58,000
San Juan	29,700	70,000
Santiago del Estero	31,000	90,000
Tucuman	13,500	100,000
Total	510,200	1,410,000

We have to add to these figures for the Indian Territory: Area, 621,000 square miles, and a population of 86,000 souls. Aggregate, 1,136,700 square miles and 1,496,000 souls, or an average of one person to a square mile—or, more accurately, six persons to every 8 square miles.

To confine our attention to specific points, let us consider first

THE PROVINCE OF BUENOS AYRES.

This province is washed on its north and north-west sides by the River Plate and the River Paraná. In area it has 63,000 square miles, and a population of 395,000. In climate it answers about to Georgia and Alabama. This province and Santa Fé are alone in not having any valuable mineral deposits, but the situation of this for commerce, on the broad placed bay of the La Plata and its boundless and fertile pampas, make it for commerce and agriculture and grazing [illegible] The commerce of [illegible] from all the [illegible] this port. Immigra[illegible] its landing-pla[illegible] public finds this port [illegible] there was a total of [illegible] ber of arrivals of st[illegible] come from various pa[illegible] 297, exclusive of war vessels. They [illegible] rivers, and from Por[illegible] and from the inte[illegible] Janeiro, Southampton, Liverpool, Burdeos and Ge[illegible] from each of the last four places we have monthly [illegible] semi-monthly st[illegible] packets, and from Liverpool there are two lines. The [illegible] vessels that entered this port in 186[illegible] were 888; departures 923, having, respectively, a tonnage of 292,920 and 27[illegible] tons. [illegible] during the time, 4,281 small coasting trade vessels departed [illegible] port, bearing 111,917 tons.

The value of imported goods for 1865 at the Custom House, $27,103,017, silver, and the exported, $21,996,777 silver. Total, $59,099,794. Of these values the importations from some of the more prominent countries were as follows: From England, $5,[illegible],000; from France, $4,318,358; from United States, $1,093,848; from Italy, $1,082,885; from Brazil, $1,846,672, silver. To the same countries there were exported respectively the following amounts: $2,718,666, $3,515,800, $4,006,397, $976,681, [illegible]

The [illegible] table will give the reader an idea of the progress [illegible] value of the wool trade; it shows the exports and the value for four years:

Year.	Number of Arrobas.	Value in [illegible]
1862	2,326,153	$6,7[illegible]
1863	2,943,697	[illegible],316
1864	3,519,071	9,477,109
1865	4,634,097	11,691,257

Of [illegible] presses [illegible] in this province, the latest returns [illegible] follows: Horned cattle, 6,800,000; horses, 1,800,000; mules, 25,000; asses, 5,000; sheep, 50,000,000; goats, 5,000; hogs, 115,000.

The agricultural products of the Province of Buenos Ayres, are wheat, maize, oats, potatoes, sweet potatoes, rye, barley, hemp, cotton, tobacco, and every kind of valuable vegetable.

Pastoral products designed for exportation are: Hides of horned cattle, also of horses, sheep, nutria, deer, and of goats, wool, horns, hair, grease, tallow, oil, of the fish, oil from the horse, bone ash, hoofs, bones, animal guano, salted beef, mutton and tongues, ostrich feathers, &c., &c.

Fruits abounding are: Peaches, pears, oranges, grapes, quinces, apples, pomegranates, figs, &c., &c.

The industrial pursuits of this province are little other than those that would prepare these products for the market.

There are four railroad stations in this city, from each one of which six to eight trains depart daily. The Northern Railroad to Correhas extends about 25 miles; the Western Railroad to Chivilcoy 120, miles; the Southern Railroad to Chascomus, 90 miles; the Boca Railroad to a suburban village and port, five miles. On all these railroads the Government guarantees a dividend of 7 per cent per annum.

There are three colonies in this province. The oldest is that of Baradero, begun in 1856, composed of Swiss immigrants, and located about 40 leagues north of the city of Buenos Ayres, on the south side of the river Parana, and contains now about 3,000 inhabitants. Every kind of product known to the temperate zones, and most of those of the tropics, can be produced abundantly at Baradero.

The land is divided into gardens and farms. The former are 100 yards square, and the latter are 200 yards by 300. The returns for last year show large products of maize, wheat, barley, potatoes, sweet potatoes, peas, beans, butter, cheese, eggs, leaving unmentioned many other products of the garden and farm. There are 322 houses of brick. Among them are the various mechanics needed in a village.

It is a highly prosperous colony. The price of land now is about $10 in silver for four acres, but any one will receive a farm on condition of inclosing and cultivating it, and erecting a house on it.

The colony of San Pedro is three leagues from Baradero to the north-west, and it also has about 3,000 inhabitants. It is in many respects like the one described above, but it is less prosperous, newer and of less promise.

Carmen de Patagones is a location of a colony that exists, thus far, on paper. It is to be at Carmen, in the extreme southern part of this Province, and it is expected to be settled also by Swiss.

Chubut is a point at the mouth of the River Chubut on the margin of Patagonia. About 150 persons from Wales are there, and great efforts are made in Wales to turn their people to South America instead of to North America, to avoid the Mormons. The colony is in its infancy, and may not be permanent.

The chief occupations of the province are pastoral. Our 50,000,000 of sheep are divided into flocks of from 1,000 to 1,800, and each one occupies the attention of one man, in constant care; and each farm of a square league, having 10 to 15 of these flocks, also employs in various kinds of work many other persons. Our nearly 7,000,000 of cattle also would engross the attention of a large number of men. Except near the city, or at little towns, or in the colonies, there is but little of horticulture.

Such articles as can never be produced here are constantly increasing in the quantity imported, and such as are produced here are constantly decreasing in the importation. For example: coffee, not grown here, was, imported for the last three years in the following augmenting proportion of value, viz: '62, $114,344; '63, $165,331; '64, $184,790. While for the same years wheat, grown here, was in these values respectively: $776,023, $171,905, $106,500.

No one should come to this country just to see what will turn up, nor to finish sowing his wild oats, nor to presume on the greenness of the natives, nor to grow rich in any way except by honest labor or by legitimate business. All others, sooner or later, make fearful failures.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

No incident worthy of special mention occurred on the journey from Indianapolis, except the usual cheering at the way-stations until the Presidential party arrived at New-Market, Ohio. Here a placard had been posted containing the words "New-Orleans, New-Orleans." One in the crowd proposed three cheers for Thad. Stevens, but they were only faintly given. Gen. McCallum remarked to them that as they had sunk so low as not to respect the President, the latter would have nothing to say to them. Three cheers were proposed for Grant. Calls were made for Gen. Custer, who appeared on the platform and said: "I was born two miles and a-half from here, but I am ashamed of you." At Steubenville the President attempted to speak, but owing to the disturbance among the crowd found much difficulty; but on the noise subsiding a little he said:

"I would make a single remark to that portion of my fellow-citizens here to-day who are disposed to treat me, as a fellow-citizen, with civility and, in addition, as the Chief Magistrate, with respect. I tender my thanks for their manifestations of regard. As to the other portion I would ask:

> 'Shall I set my life upon a throw
> Because a bear is rude and surly? No.
> A clever, sensible, well-bred man
> Will not insult me, nor no other can!'"

On nearing Pittsburgh a committee of citizens came out to welcome him, as the Common Council had refused him the honor of a public reception. Here again the President was unable to make a speech, as the cries for "Grant" and "Farragut," and of "New-Orleans," drowned all his attempts. At Harrisburg the party were welcomed by the Mayor, and the President returned thanks. On the night of his arrival there he addressed a large crowd in his customary style. On arriving at Washington he was received by the city authorities, the 12th United States Artillery, and the office-holders of the Public Bureaus, and firemen. The procession was reviewed by the President from the White House, and then addressed the people assembled and bid them good bye.

GRANT AND FARRAGUT BOTH OPPOSED TO "MY POLICY."

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Thursday, Sept. 13, 1866.

In conversation with Gen. Cox last evening, Gen. Grant and Admiral Farragut declared their disapproval of the President's policy and commended that of Congress. Both gentlemen said substantially that they were participants in the President's campaign tour by express instructions, and not from any inclination on their part. The conversations were not strictly private, for several parties were present. Secretary Seward was seriously ill while here, and left this morning with the party without experiencing any improvement in his condition.

THE SOUTHERN LOYALISTS' TRIP.

The delegation of Southern Loyalists, appointed by the Philadelphia Convention, were most enthusiastically received at Cooper Institute, New-York, on Wednesday last. Peter Cooper was President of the assemblage. Speeches were made by Gov. Brownlow, Gov. Hamilton and others. Gov. Brownlow said, in the course of his remarks, that for thirty years he had been fighting "the world, the flesh, and the devil," but for the last four years he had been fighting "the devil, Jeff. Davis, and Andy Johnson." The delegation were received in Boston on Thursday, the people staying up all night to hear them. At New-Haven, on Friday, there was a great gathering to meet them. A most eloquent address was read, which concluded as follows:

"Let it be shown to the people, if it can be, that "justice will be established" by honoring and reinstating perjured men, fresh from the violations of their Constitutional and official oaths—that "domestic tranquillity will be insured" by intrusting legislation to insurgents now from the battle field, and filled with a disposition, for aught we can tell, to avenge their humiliations and defeat by employing votes as daggers if they can obtain them, to *assassinate* the nation's financial credit; or, let our adversaries explain "*how it will provide for the common defense*," to compel the loyal soldiers of the Republic to "present arms" in the ranks, to those very officers of the Rebellion who starved their comrades in prison, and to salute with the honors of war the traitors they have but recently vanquished—or *how* "*a more perfect Union is to be formed*" through or by the coöperation of men who are at this moment driving from their homes in the South, every loyal Union man they can and dare, and shooting, drowning, and hanging hundreds of the remainder.

These vile doctrines of the new-fledged Johnson party, which are put forth distinctly although stealthily in the late address of their Philadelphia Convention, are even more malignant and hateful than Secession itself, for the plain reason that against the latter the Republic has its defense; but against the former, if admitted, no defense whatever. Like the imbecile doctrines of Buchanan, at the outbreak of the Rebellion, they would lay the Union, bound and powerless, at the feet of a new Rebellion. But, gentlemen, their very folly and madness are your defense and ours against them. It is only thus; but history will refer to them. But the record of your own services to the Union and those of the tens of thousands whom you represent is enduring. The memory of your late Convention at Philadelphia and the impressions now being made by your earnest sacrifices for the country, your sound and free principles, and your truthful testimony, will live and last in their salutary influences through the coming ages of the Republic. With a deep respect, and with heartfelt thanks and approbation, we welcome you here, and when further duty to the people calls you to leave us, our wishes and prayers will go with you for success to attend your patriotic endeavors, and for a lasting happiness and glory to yourselves."

The address was received with cheers by the audience. Interesting and earnest speeches were made by Gov. Hamilton of Texas, and Stokes of Tenn., and others of the Southern delegation. The meeting was a glorious one, and passed off finely.

THE TRIBUNE.

THE REASON WHY TRIBUNES ARE SCARCE.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: In this morning's issue of your paper appeared a couple of articles from different parties, complaining that there appears to be an effort to suppress THE TRIBUNE in New-Jersey." One of the complainants, Mr. Samuel S. Gaston of Newark, named several roads on which he says there is trouble in obtaining THE TRIBUNE, one of which is the New-Jersey Central. For the information of the above gentleman and all concerned we would state that [illegible] of THE TRIBUNE on this road has nearly [illegible] the past eight weeks, and that of the whole [illegible] prominent dailies which are circulated [illegible]-third are TRIBUNES. If that is [illegible] will say, "let them con[illegible] THE TRIBUNE in[illegible] to make any[illegible] required, and [illegible] within the past [illegible] be our views on [illegible] would consider our[illegible] we have if we did [illegible] with the papers they [illegible]rdance with our views [illegible] cannot get them, it will be [illegible] some of the difficulties attending the news business, and not from any desire of ours. Respectfully yours, DUNN & CASE,

News Dealers, Central Railroad of New-Jersey.

New-York, Sept. 12, 1866.

HOW TO GET THE TRIBUNE.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: During several years' residence up town I have found it very difficult to get THE TRIBUNE, except very early in the morning, and often not then, either at stands or in the cars, while *Worlds* on *Worlds* and *Heralds* on *Heralds* are heralded by every newsboy, and *The Times* is almost always as abundant as either; and, often asking why they did not have THE TRIBUNE, I have got the not very satisfactory reply that "they are all gone—they are all bought up early in the morning." Then, resorting to the regular carrier, I got *The Daily News, The World, The Herald*, or *The Times*—some one of them nearly as often as THE TRIBUNE, till we took the following course: Every copy of other papers delivered was carefully laid aside, and every omission to deliver a paper carefully noted, and when the carrier called for his pay, we returned to him all the other papers (often three to six in two weeks) and the dates when no paper was delivered, and the exact change for THE TRIBUNES delivered, telling him that, as we had not time to read the other papers, it was not necessary for him to leave them, as we could not pay for them; and it was not many weeks before the discovery was made that it did not pay to leave us the Rebel *News*, &c., and I have missed THE TRIBUNE but once for many months. Yours truly, R.

New-York, Sept. 12, 1866.

To The Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: Last week I commenced taking your paper, and already it has found its way to my heart. I admire its firm, outspoken, unflinching devotion to the cause of right and of truth. I am glad to know that its circulation is largely on the increase; it is so in this city. May it continue to increase until its just and righteous sentiments pervade every heart in the land. E.

Brooklyn, Sept. 12, 1866.

THE TRIBUNE.—The circulation of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE is 35,000 copies larger than it was on the 1st of August. The course adopted by THE TRIBUNE is approved by every loyal man. It is firm and unflinching in its demand that justice shall be done though the heavens fall, striking trenchant blows against every form of disloyalty or subserviency to "my policy," and earnest in its efforts to so mold public sentiment that manhood shall be the test of political equality, and honor alone be the price of political preferment. THE TRIBUNE is well edited in all its departments; its special reports are clear, full, and truthful; its miscellaneous letters from correspondents are always readable; and its news is fresh and well arranged. We pronounce the universal verdict in calling THE TRIBUNE the best paper in America.—[Meadville Republican.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: Can you inform me why it is that whereas three weeks ago I could find at any of the stands between Newark and my office in Nassau-st. as many TRIBUNE'S as I desired, now it is with great difficulty that I can find even one? and why the vender on the Jersey side should have occasion to exclaim this morning, in answer to my request for a copy, "Not a TRIBUNE!" and then turn to an acquaintance with the words, "*Five out of every six ask for a* TRIBUNE!" I find piles of *Heralds* and *Times* at every stand; why is it that there are no TRIBUNES? D.

New-York, Sept. 4, 1866.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: There seems to be an understanding among the News-boys in New-Jersey that they are to do all they can to withhold THE TRIBUNE from the people. There is trouble on the following roads to get THE TRIBUNE: New-Jersey Central, New-Jersey Railroad, and Morris and Essex. After 8 o'clock in the morning it is impossible to get one; I was talking to a gentleman this morning and he said it was the same on Long Island. There was a package of THE TRIBUNES found in the East River.

As there is only one Loyal paper in the city, we think it hard if we cannot have one every morning.

Respectfully Yours,
SAM'L S. GASTON, Newark, N. J.

New-York, Thursday, Sept. 6, 1866.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: Can you tell why there are so few copies of THE TRIBUNE for sale up town? I have called morning after morning, about 8 o'clock, at the several places where papers are sold and I scarcely or ever can get one, while *The Times* and *Herald* lie scattered round as though they were good for nothing. I sometimes start from Fifty-second-st., Third-ave., where I reside, and call at the first newspaper place I come to; then up to Fifty-sixth-st., and from thence down to Fiftieth-st., and on to Forty-eighth-st., and cross over to another stand opposite, and am, after all, unsuccessful. This has been my experience for the past three or four weeks. Now, Mr. Editor, is there any design in this? It seems as if they are purposely kept out of the way. Can you not put us in a way to obtain your paper without having to walk half a mile or to come down town without it. A.

J.W. BRAG

The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 19, 1866.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

DAILY TRIBUNE.

$10 per annum; $5 for six months.

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Mail subscribers, 1 copy, 1 year—104 numbers........$4 00
Mail subscribers, 2 copies, 1 year—104 numbers........7 00
Mail subscribers, 5 copies, or over, for each copy........3 00
Persons remitting for 10 copies $30, will receive an extra copy for 6 months.
Persons remitting for 15 copies $45, will receive an extra copy one year.

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Mail subscribers, single copy, 1 year—52 numbers...... $2 00
Mail subscribers, clubs of five........................ 9 00
Ten copies, addressed to names of subscribers.......... 17 50
Twenty copies, addressed to names of subscribers....... 34 00
Ten copies, to one address............................. 16 00
Twenty copies, to one address.......................... 30 00
An extra copy will be sent for each club of ten.
Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE.—A friend in Rochester is informed that his remittance of $60 for DAILY TRIBUNE and for 120 copies WEEKLY TRIBUNE for the Campaign, is received.

THE TRIBUNE TRACTS—NO. 1.

The New-Orleans Riot. Its Official History. We shall issue on Thursday, a Tract containing an authentic History by official documents of the New-Orleans Riot. Price five cents; $40 per 1,000. WHEN LESS THAN 5 COPIES ARE ORDERED BY MAIL SEND 2 cents ADDITIONAL FOR POSTAGE.

THE TRIBUNE TRACTS—NO. 2.

Number two of the THE TRIBUNE Tracts will contain the proceedings of the Southern Loyalists Convention, and will be ready in a few days.

THE TRIBUNE TRACTS—NO. 3

Will be issued shortly, it will contain:

The Constitutional Amendment as proposed by Congress and now in process of adoption by the States.

Henry Ward Beecher's two Political Letters and Horace Greeley's in reply, with the Plymouth Church Letter to Mr. Beecher. Price 3 cents. $20 per 1,000. WHEN LESS THAN 5 COPIES ARE SENT BY MAIL, SEND 2 cents ADDITIONAL FOR POSTAGE.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The circulation of THE TRIBUNE being larger than that of any other newspaper, it is of course the most valuable medium in which to advertise. It is read by the most intelligent and enterprising of our population, and advertisers cannot afford to omit inserting their advertisements in THE TRIBUNE.

CIRCULATION OF THE TRIBUNE.

Wednesday, Sept. 12	Daily	43,635 copies.
Wednesday, Sept. 12	Weekly	127,750 copies.
Thursday, Sept. 13	Daily	45,165 copies.
Friday, Sept. 14	Daily	45,010 copies.
Friday, Sept. 14	Semi-Weekly	27,000 copies.
Saturday, Sept. 15	Daily	47,750 copies.
Monday, Sept. 17	Daily	45,250 copies.
Tuesday, Sept. 18	Daily	46,260 copies.
Tuesday, Sept. 18	Semi-Weekly	27,000 copies.

The above is the precise number of copies of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE printed and circulated during the past week. We shall continue to report from week to week for the information of the business community.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING IN THE TRIBUNE.

DAILY TRIBUNE, 20 *cents per line.*
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, 25 *cents per line.*
WEEKLY TRIBUNE, $1 *per line, each insertion. No advertisement inserted in The Weekly for less than $5.*
Address THE TRIBUNE,
No. 154 Nassau-st., New-York.

TERMS.

We propose an extra issue of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE *(identical in size and contents with the regular edition,) which we will supply to all Subscriptions received prior to October 1, on the following terms, the paper to be sent and subscriptions to commence on the receipt of the money.*

2 copies for three months........ $1
12 copies for three months........ 5
25 copies for three months........ 10
60 copies for three months........ 20
100 copies for three months........ 30

PAYABLE ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

All friends of the cause are invited to form Clubs.
Address THE TRIBUNE, No. 154 Nassau-st., New-York.

ADDRESS

Of the National Union Committee,

TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Very grave differences having arisen between your immediate Representatives in Congress and the President who owes his position to your votes, we are impelled to ask your attention thereto, and to suggest the duties to your country which they render imperative.

We shall avoid the use of hard words. [illegible] have already been too many. And [illegible] issue may be brought within [illegible] us first eliminate from the contr[illegible] been settled or has never been in [illegible]

The Republic has been desperate[illegible] and its very existence seriously imp[illegible] were claimed as having withdrawn fro[illegible] were represented for years in a hostile Con[illegible] at Richmond. Ten of these States were, for a time, wholly in the power of a hostile confederacy; the other three partially so. The undoubtedly loyal States were repeatedly and formidably invaded by Rebel armies, which were only expelled after obstinate and bloody battles. Through four years of arduous, desperate civil strife, the hosts of the Rebel Confederacy withstood those of the Union. Agents of that Confederacy traversed the civilized world, seeking allies in their war against the Republic, and inciting the rapacious and unprincipled to fit out armed corsairs to prey upon her commerce. By State authority, and in the perverted names of patriotism and loyalty, hundreds of thousands of our countrymen were conscripted into Rebel armies and made to fight desperately for our national disruption and ruin. And though, by the blessing of God and the valor and constancy of our loyal people, the Rebellion was finally and utterly crushed, it did not succumb until it had caused the destruction of more than Half a Million of precious human lives, not to speak of property to the value of at least Five Billions of Dollars.

At length, the Rebel armies surrendered and the Rebel power utterly collapsed and vanished. What then?

The claim of the insurgents that they either now reacquired or had never forfeited their constitutional rights in the Union, including that of representation in Congress, stands in pointed antagonism alike to the requirements of Congress and to those of the acting President. It was the Executive alone who, after the Rebellion was no more, appointed Provisional Governors for the now submissive, unarmed Southern States, on the assumption that the Rebellion had been "revolutionary," and had deprived the people under its sway of *all* civil government, and who required the assembling of "a Convention, composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of the people of said State who are loyal to the United States, *and no others*, for the purpose of altering and amending the Constitution of said State." It was President Johnson who, so late as October last—when all shadow of overt resistance to the Union had long since disappeared—insisted that it was not enough that a State which had revolted must recognize her Ordinance of Secession as null and void from the beginning, and ratify the Constitutional Amendment prohibiting Slavery evermore, but she must also repudiate "every dollar of indebtedness created to aid in carrying on the Rebellion." It was he who ordered the dispersion by military force of any legislature chosen under the Rebellion which should assume power to make laws after that Rebellion had fallen. It was he who referred to Congress all inquirers as to the probability of Representatives from the States lately in revolt being admitted to seats in either House, and suggested that they should present their credentials, not at the organization of Congress, but afterward. And finally, it was he, and not Congress, who suggested to his Gov. Sharkey of Mississippi, that

"If you could extend the elective franchise to all persons of color who can read the Constitution of the United States in English and write their names, and to all persons of color who own real estate valued at not less than $250 and pay taxes thereon, you would completely disarm the adversary, and set an example that other States will follow."

If, then, there be any controversy as to the right of the loyal States to exact conditions and require guaranties of those which plunged madly into Secession and Rebellion, the supporters respectively of Andrew Johnson and of Congress cannot be antagonist parties to that contest, since their record places them on the same side.

It being thus agreed that conditions of restoration and guaranties against future rebellion may be exacted of the States lately in revolt, the right of Congress to a voice in prescribing those conditions and in shaping those guaranties is plainly incontestible. Whether it take the shape of law or of a constitutional amendment, the action of Congress is vital. Even if they were to be settled by treaty, the ratification of the Senate, by a two-thirds vote, would be indispensable. There is nothing in the Federal Constitution, nor in the nature of the case, that countenances an Executive monopoly of this power.

What, then, is the ground of complaint against Congress?

Is it charged that the action of the two Houses was tardy and hesitating? Consider how momentous were the questions involved, the issues depending. Consider how novel and extraordinary was the situation. Consider how utterly silent and blank is the Federal Constitution touching the treatment of insurgent States, whether during their flagrant hostility to the Union or after their discomfiture. Consider with how many embarrassments and difficulties the problem is beset, and you will not wonder that months were required to devise, perfect, and pass, by a two-thirds vote in either House, a just and safe plan of reconstruction.

Yet that plan has been matured. It has passed the Senate by 33 to 11, and the House by 138 to 36. It is now fairly before the country, having already been ratified by the Legislatures of several States and rejected by none. Under it, the State of Tennessee has been formally restored to all the privileges she forfeited by Rebellion, including representation in either House of Congress. And the door thus passed through stands invitingly open to all who still linger without.

Are the conditions thus prescribed intolerable, or even humiliating? They are in substance these:

I. All persons born or naturalized in this country are henceforth citizens of the United States, and shall enjoy all the rights of citizens evermore; and no State shall have power to contravene this most righteous and necessary provision.

II. While the States claim and exercise the power of denying the elective franchise to a part of their people, the weight of each State in the Union shall be measured by and based upon its enfranchised population. If any State shall choose, for no crime, to deny political rights to any race or caste, it must no longer count that race or caste as a basis of political power in the Union.

III. He who has once held office on the strength of his solemn oath to support the Federal Constitution, and has nevertheless forsworn himself and treasonably plotted to subvert that Constitution, shall henceforth hold no political office till Congress, by a two-thirds vote, shall remove or modify the disability.

IV. The National Debt shall be nowise repudiated nor invalidated; and no debt incurred in support of the Rebellion shall ever be assumed or paid by any State; nor shall payment be made for the loss or emancipation of any slave.

V. Congress shall have power to enforce those guaranties by appropriate legislation.

Such, Fellow-Citizens, are the conditions of reconstruction proposed by Congress and already accepted by the loyal Legislature of Tennessee. Are they harsh or degrading? Do you discern therein a disposition to trample on the prostrate or push an advantage to the uttermost? Do they embody aught of vengeance, or any confiscation but that of Slavery? We solicit your candid, impartial judgment.

What is intended by the third section is simply to give Loyalty a fair start in the reconstructed States. Under the Johnson policy, the Rebels monopolize power and place even in communities where they are decidedly outnumbered. Their Generals are Governors and Members elect of Congress; their Colonels and Majors fill the legislatures, and officiate as Sheriffs. Not only are the steadfastly loyal proscribed, but even stay-at-home Rebels have little chance in competition with those who fought to subvert the Union. When this Rebel monopoly of office shall have been broken up, and loyalty to the Union shall have become general and hearty, Congress may remove the disability, and will doubtless make haste to do so.

We do not perceive that the justice or fitness of the fourth section—proscribing that the Union Public Debt shall be promptly met, but that of the Rebel Confederacy never—is seriously contested.

There remains, then, but the second section, which prescribes in substance that political power in the Union shall henceforth be based only on that portion of the people of each State who are deemed by its constitution fit depositories of such power. In other words: A State which chooses to hold part of its population in ignorance and vassalage—powerless, uneducated, unfranchised—shall not count that portion to balance the educated, intelligent, enfranchised citizens of other States.

We do not purpose to argue the justice of this provision. As well argue [illegible] shape of a [illegible] or the [illegible] of the Multi[illegible] That there are [illegible] is simpl[illegible] could [illegible] it ratified, sadly are [illegible] one [illegible] from the dead to [illegible] Emancipation is not yet [illegible] those [illegible] "this section is designed to *coerce* [illegible] rding Suffrage to her Blacks." Not [illegible] ly to notify her ruling caste that we [illegible] to keep their Blacks in serfdom, [illegible] renders its privileges, no matter [illegible] from abstract devotion to justice and [illegible] have cogent, palpable reasons for so doing. [illegible] fore, to South Carolina, "*If you persistently* [illegible] power to your 300,000 Whites, we must insist [illegible] no longer balance, in Congress and the choice [illegible] that [illegible] ident, 700,000 Northern White freemen, but only [illegible] of 1[illegible]0. If you keep your Blacks evermore in serfdom, 300[illegible] st not be because we tempted you so to do [illegible] re[illegible] it m[illegible] so doing."

[illegible] warded [illegible] of every State, but especially of those [illegible]

Fellow citize[illegible] we entreat your earnest, constant [illegible] soon to hold el[illegible] ns now at issue. If those who heed to the grave q[illegible] sion into Civil War shall be so wantonly plunged the U[illegible] of Reconstruction, you allowed by you to dictate the terms [illegible] of futur[illegible] will have heedlessly sown the bitter [illegible] rebellions and bloody strife. Already, you are threatened with a recognition by the President of a sham Congress made up of the factions which recently coalesced at Philadelphia on a platform of Johnsonism—a Congress constituted by nullifying and overriding a plain law of the land—a Congress wholly inspired from the White House, and appealing to the sword alone for support. So glaring an attempt at usurpation would be even more criminal than absurd. Happily, the People, by electing an overwhelming majority of thoroughly loyal representatives, are rendering its initiation impossible.

We cannot close without a most deserved tribute to the general fidelity wherewith, in view of the President's defection, the great body of the People, and even of the Federal office-holders, stand fast by their convictions and their principles. The boundless patronage of the Executive, though most unscrupulously wielded against those to whose votes he owes it, has corrupted very few, either of those who shared or of those who would gladly share in its enjoyment. Not one of the 22 States which voted to reelect Abraham Lincoln has given in its adhesion to the President's policy; while New-Jersey—the only Free State that voted against him—has added herself to their number.

Our great war has taught impressively the peril of injustice; and the lesson has sunk deep into millions of hearts. The American people, chastened by suffering, are wiser and nobler than they were, with a quicker and more open ear for every generous suggestion. The fearful lessons of Memphis and New-Orleans have not been lost on them, as is proved by the result of the recent elections in VERMONT and MAINE. We cherish no shadow of doubt that Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa first, then New-York, New-Jersey, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Kansas and Minnesota, will do likewise, and that a true restoration, a genuine, abiding Peace, will thus be secured to our country—a Peace that will endure, because based on the everlasting foundations of Humanity, Justice and Freedom.

Yours,

MARCUS L. WARD, New-Jersey, *Chairman.*
JOHN D. DEFREES, Indiana, *Secretary.*

HORACE GREELEY	New-York.
S. A. PURVIANCE	Pennsylvania.
WILLIAM CLAFLIN	Massachusetts.
N. B. SMITHERS	Delaware.
H. W. HOFFMAN	Maryland.
H. H. STARKWEATHER	Connecticut.
R. B. COWEN	Ohio.
JOHN B. CLARKE	New-Hampshire.
SAMUEL F. HUSSEY	Maine.
ABRAHAM B. GARDNER	Vermont.
J. S. FOWLER	Tennessee.
BURTON C. COOK	Illinois.
MARSH GIDDINGS	Michigan.
D. P. STUBBS	Iowa.
A. W. CAMPBELL	West Virginia.
S. JUDD	Wisconsin.
D. R. GOODLOE	North Carolina.
S. H. BOYD	Missouri.
W. J. CORNING	Virginia.
THOS. SIMPSON	Minnesota.
C. L. ROBINSON	Florida.
NEWTON EDMUNDS	Dakota.

The Cleveland Convention signalized its first day's proceedings by quietly kicking over all the elaborate arrangements made by Gens. Steedman, Custer, Este, McCook, and company, for appending it as a bob to the draggled tail of President Johnson's kite. This was quietly but most effectually accomplished by the grand strategy of the New-York delegation in pushing Major-Gen. Gordon Granger for permanent chairman. The "Andie Johnson programme" was to have the fossilized Gen. John E. Wool for temporary chairman, with Gen. Steedman as his permanent successor; but the New-York soldiers kicked against this, and secured Gen. Granger's election by a scant majority of one in the Committee on Organization, consisting of one from each State. Substantially, this has changed the gathering from an "Andie" to an "anti" Johnson machine—the managers being in favor of "prompt reconstruction," &c., but very careful to disconnect their political future from the personal fortunes of the gentleman who has left that celebrated "Constitution and the flag with its thirty-six stars" at every railroad depot, from here to St. Louis, and back again. Republics are indeed ungrateful!

THE TRIBUNE.

The attention which our newspaper is generally receiving throughout the country, and the rather unusual interest which is taken in its prosperity, induce us this morning to step aside from the general rule of keeping our business affairs to ourselves, and say a word or two by way of information and thanks.

The aggregate circulation of the editions of THE TRIBUNE issued on Thursday, Sept. 13, was **56,415** copies larger than on the 1st of August. There have been times of feverish excitement, when the public mind craved for news, and we suddenly added fifty or sixty thousand to our circulation, only to find it falling off in a day or two. Every newspaper has these spasmodic additions to its circulation; but the increase of which we now speak can be traced to the existence of no special news, and certainly of no unusual excitement. Those who understand the business of journalism know that the Summer months are, generally speaking, the dullest months of the year—that circulation falls off, advertisements shrink—and none but journals with large resources can live without loss. This Summer, however, has been to us a season of great prosperity: our subscription and advertising receipts show a large increase, and the dreaded August has been truly the month of harvest.

The reasons for this prosperity we cannot altogether give. THE TRIBUNE is merely THE TRIBUNE that it has always been, and what we propose it shall always be. The feeling of indignation which exists toward the dishonored Administration of President Johnson, and the fact that we have stood firm as the representative of that feeling, while other journals, hitherto feeding with the Republican party, have gone to the well-filled Presidential trough, will account for some of the enthusiastic support which we have gained. But, beyond this, the enterprise of THE TRIBUNE, in its determination to print the best *news*-paper, as well as the foremost Republican journal in the country, will account for the steady, natural and healthy increase of our business. As a member of the Associated Press, we bear our share of the expenses of that expensive association; yet these form but a small part of what we pay. We have an organization of our own as large as that of the Associated Press, and in many cases costing more money. To indicate what this costs us, we give our weekly expenditures for one branch of this expenditure alone—namely, special telegraphic dispatches of American news:

Telegraphic bills for week ending Aug. 11	$1,047 61
" " " " " 18	2,035 66
" " " " " 25	1,584 05
" " " " Sept. 1	2,713 44
" " " " " 8	10,852 99
Total	$18,233 75

Bills yet to come in will increase these figures.

With the exception of the last item, which includes some dispatches received by the cable, this amount *represents the cost alone of telegraphing our news* from the United States and British America. The cost of gathering this news, the pay of correspondents and messengers, and the labor of *collating and preparing* in the office, are not added. We print these figures to show what one branch of journalism costs, in a midsummer month when news is dull, Congress having adjourned and peace having come to Europe. During the Winter months, our expenses are generally doubled and sometimes trebled.

We intend that those who read THE TRIBUNE because they believe in it, shall also read it as the best newspaper of the day. The journalist has two functions. In the editorial column, he speaks the thought within him; in the news column, he prints everything of interest, whether it aids or injures his ca[illegible] The editorial opinions of THE T[illegible] one thing, the collection of its news is [illegible] other: and those who collect that news do it in the spirit of truth and honesty, without concerning themselves as to its acceptability. We retain no one in our service who falsifies to help what he might consider [illegible] of THE TRIBUNE, or who suppresses truth when it happens to be injurious to our arguments.

In our European arrangements, we have spent a great amount of money and taken a great deal of pains to insure to our readers the earliest and most trustworthy intelligence. The Old World and the New are coming close to each other; and, now that the Cable has succeeded, Wall-st. has become the Threadneedle-st. of London, and Threadneedle-st. the Wall-st. of New-York. To bring the two Continents more into harmony—to make the American feel that he is brother with the Englishman, and Frank, and German, and Russian—we have done all in our power to give the American reader the most intelligent idea of Europe, and do away with prejudice and passion. In arranging our corps of correspondents, we have selected representative men. Our new English correspondent is known all over the world, as Thomas Hughes, Member of Parliament from Lambeth, and "Tom Brown" of Oxford and Rugby. One of our Berlin correspondents is a Liberal leader; the other occupies confidential relations with Count Bismark; and we may even say that Count Bismark himself is gratified to find THE TRIBUNE making so deep an impression upon the German people. Our Turin correspondent stands near to Garibaldi, and is conspicuous among Liberal statesmen. THE TRIBUNE is the only American journal which sent a correspondent to Russia at its own expense to record the welcome of the Russian people to the American embassy. One cotemporary has, we believe, a clerk of Capt. Fox's, paid by the Government, to write its letters—just as another has its correspondents among the "invited guests" on the Presidential tour, and had another paid by the President as *his* special agent in the South. We have no such relations with the Government, and pay our way as we go. In all the capitals of Europe, we have correspondents. In such towns as Brest, Queenstown, Bremen, and the principal sea-port cities, we have agents who attend to the transmission of news by mail, telegraph or steamship; while our special commissioner in London is authorized to use the cable whenever necessary to give our readers the first intelligence of important events. Our special dispatch on Monday, for instance, from our correspondent at Berlin, is one of the most important that has been sent over the cable since our dispatch announcing peace in Europe.

The law of journalism is Progress; and we feel that we have to do, always, to answer this mission. We are not insensible of the great destiny awaiting intrepid and enterprising journalism, especially when devoted to the cause of Truth, Liberty, and the Universal Brotherhood of Man. We are not unmindful of the confidence, and sympathy, and encouragement we receive, and we do not deny the ambition to maintain our standing as the most influential and widely-read journal in America. To that end, we shall continue to increase our facilities, to spend money, and to keep always in the advance. This labor becomes joyous and inspiring when it brings the evidences of appreciation that shower upon us from all parts of the world.

A SECOND GREAT WAR IN EUROPE THREATENED.

Our special dispatches from Europe deserve serious consideration, for they come from a source which is worthy of trust. They are not sensational, nor unfounded; we are satisfied that the facts we give are entitled to almost as much credit as if they were official.

The news is of extraordinary importance. The Peace which the world thought to be permanent is threatened with speedy destruction, and the danger comes from defeated and prostrate Austria. But a few weeks ago the Austrian empire was at the mercy of Prussia, and was ready to abandon everything for peace. It was fully understood that there would be no difficulty in regard to the cession of Venetia, and that with that gain Italy would be satisfied. Austria now is false to the treaties made, to a degree which Bismark has termed insulting, and for which he threatens immediate war. It is but a question of hours whether the Prussian army moves again upon Vienna.

We are not willing to concede that another war is inevitable, even upon the authority of these startling facts. Europe should be satisfied. Prussia has gained enough. Italy has gained enough. Austria has lost enough. There is but one of the great Powers concerned directly in this struggle which could have any reason to desire a renewal of strife, and we do not hesitate to predict that if Austria has seriously resolved to make impediments to the cession of Venetia, it is at the instigation of France. Upon no other hypothesis can the sudden boldness of this ruined power be explained. Louis Napoleon has good reason for dissatisfaction with the adjustment of the late war, and his demand for the cession of Prussian and Bavarian territories was met with an emphatic refusal. If, then, Europe is again upon the verge of war, there is every reason to believe that France will be one of the combatants.

THE PLAN OF CONGRESS.

Why is it that those who assail Congress as obstructing the restoration of the States lately in revolt never set before the public what Congress proposed, and did, to promote such restoration? They daily reiterate that Congress obstructs the return of the seceded States to their proper position—that Congress seeks to hold them as conquered provinces—that the Republican party is afraid of their return to power, &c., &c.—but they conceal from the people, to the extent of their ability, the terms of reconstruction matured and adopted by Congress. Is this the conduct of men strong in the consciousness of right?

Here is the proposition of Congress, which we have already repeatedly printed. Ask your neighbors to read and thoughtfully consider it:

JOINT RESOLUTION proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of both Houses concurring), That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE XIV.—SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection and rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations or claims, shall be held illegal and void.

SEC. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

Here is a simple, terse, lucid basis of Reconstruction, carefully framed by the Joint Committee on Reconstruction, adopted by very large majorities (about three to one) of either House, and already ratified by several States, including Tennessee and New-Jersey. The Governors of all the Pacific States emphatically indorse it; the late Republican-Union Convention of our State approved and accepted it, declaring that the loyal representatives of any Southern State which shall hereafter ratify it should be promptly admitted to seats, as those of Tennessee already have been. *The Herald* says that plan is substantially right—that it is in substance Andrew Johnson's plan, and he ought at once to accept it—that the Southern States should make haste to ratify it, lest they go further and fare worse. *The Times* considers it pretty fair; so does Mr. Beecher: they only apprehend that the ex-Rebels will not accept it. To-day, they will not, since they expect to do better; but only let the Middle and Western States thunder as MAINE has just done, and they will think better of it.

We have to decide whether the votes of Lee and Semmes shall double those of Grant and Farragut; whether thousands of white men at the North shall be practically disfranchised to give Rebels the high advantage of using their own rights to franchise along with the robbery of three-fifths of all other men's rights, to put down the loyal white voter. This is one chapter of the issue; in short, whether Rebels shall continue to monopolize and wield the rights of four millions of black men in order to confront, thwart, and abase twelve millions of loyal white voters at the North.

The States Rights party conceive that the question of suffrage in the States is no affair of ours. The 291,300 Rebel whites in South Carolina (we take the figures of the census of 1860) claim the right not only to represent themselves but 412,320 loyal blacks, used as dummies in representation, to effect the election of six members to Congress for the Slave Power. Georgia, with 591,588 whites, and 106,001 voters who voted their State out of the Union, steals the rights of 456,000 black Unionists to secure to herself eight members of Congress; while Massachusetts, with 1,231,066 whites, can have only eleven members. No negro-hater will quarrel with this monster swindle; but the veriest Copperhead in Connecticut ought to be stung to a sense of shame when he reflects that, under the three-fifths rule of representation, 130,281 white voting men in his State have no more vote-power and voice than 68,154 Rebels in South Carolina. Sound the whole gamut of representation from Maine to Texas, and it tunes to the same string and the same tone. Is it not a national question of the first magnitude whether loyal white men in the North shall have equal rights with the white Rebels in the South? If the Whites in the Southern States wish to represent themselves *and* the Blacks, they must give the Blacks the ballot, but if they are unwilling to do that, then they must represent only themselves and reduce their representation in Congress accordingly. These are the terms of Congress.

The only question still at issue is this: "Shall the South come back Rebel side up, with the loyal Blacks under foot? or shall she come loyal side up with the loyal Blacks guaranteed against Rebel persecution and extirpation?" Congress says she must come back loyal side up, with the civil rights of all loyal people fully guaranteed, and the People say Amen!

RIVAL HOUSES.

The N. Y. Times saw fit to warn its readers of a prospective collision between two rival bodies, each claiming to be the House of Representatives. This collision was to be induced as follows:

A full House of Representatives consists of 241 members, making 121 a quorum. Of these, the ten States which plunged into Secession and Rebellion, and have not yet been rehabilitated, are entitled say to 50, leaving 191 to the remaining States. Let these States choose 100 to 110 Republican-Unionists, with 80 to 90 "Conservatives," and the latter (it was threatened) would unite with the men chosen from the lately insurgent States, making a large quorum, and organizing by themselves; and, being so organized, President Johnson would recognize this as the true House, ignoring that constituted by a quorum of the unquestioned members as bogus, and thus inaugurating anarchy if not immediate civil war. And this prospect was held out by *The Times* as a reason for choosing "Conservatives" to Congress.

It seemed to us to afford the most cogent reasons for an exactly opposite course. If those who claim to be "Conservatives" propose to inaugurate anarchy and civil war, by defying the laws of the land, they surely ought not to be intrusted with power. For peace the great majority insist on; and they know that peace is to be maintained only by obedience to law. So we repeatedly demanded that the Editor of THE TIMES should declare, in case he shall be reelected to the House, *which of the two contemplated Houses thus organized he proposes to take a seat in.*

This question, after days of silence, he is goaded into noticing; first, denying that he is a candidate for the House (which, though not yet formally nominated, he is,) and proceeding to say:

"But we have no wish to stand on etiquette. We presume Mr. Raymond, in the case which THE TRIBUNE supposes, *would take his seat in that Congress which should assemble in accordance with existing law.* He has thus far acted in conformity to law, and has advised everybody else to do the same; and we see nothing in the condition or prospect of public affairs likely to induce or incline him to do otherwise."

—Yes, Sir: but when you try to frighten people into electing "Conservatives" by conjuring up a prospect of anarchy and civil war through their organising a bogus Congress in *defiance* of "existing law," you compel us to ask how you propose to act in regard to such fresh rebellion.

The Times proceeds:

"We desire, as we have already stated, to see the danger and the possibility of such a conflict of authority as the one supposed entirely averted."

—Very good: so do we. And the sure way to do this is to *elect an indisputable quorum of Republican-Unionists.* Only let us have 121 of these returned (and we have 140 in the present House), and the new game of Secession is blocked—you can't make a bogus House if you try. The 50 from unrestored States cannot make a House unless 60 "Conservatives" are chosen from the loyal States to help them do it. So the way is clear to render the apprehended conflict of authority impossible.

The Times concludes as follows:

"We wish the present Congress would at once admit, or declare its purpose to admit, loyal members from loyal States who can take the oath prescribed by law. We believe it to be the duty of Congress, if it proposes to be governed by the requirements of the Constitution, to take this course, which we regard, moreover, as better calculated than any other to restore peace and harmony to the Union, and to avert all the perils which menace the country. Why does THE TRIBUNE oppose it?"

—What *The Times* here asks is simply this:

1. That Congress shall have no voice in settling the conditions of reconstruction and the guaranties against future rebellions. The President has imposed such conditions as he thinks proper, and Congress must accept and ratify these without question. In other words, the President alone must settle the terms whereon the States lately in revolt shall resume their repudiated position in the Union.

2. The loyal Blacks of the South shall have exactly such rights as the Whites (mainly Rebel) shall choose to give them. Congress shall have no say in the premises, and the Blacks must fare as their murderers at Fort Pillow, Memphis and New-Orleans, shall decree. We cannot agree to this.

As to admitting "loyal members from loyal States who can take the oath prescribed by law," we could assent to this if the loyal *people* of the South were allowed to vote: since they are not, the talk of "loyal members" and "loyal States" does n't signify. While the butchers of New-Orleans and Memphis vote, and their victims have no voice in the Government, we have no faith in the loyalty of the former. The Rebellion was but a more logical, systematic assertion of the doctrine, "This is a White man's Government," as embodied in the Dred Scott decision and Stephens's "corner-stone" speech at Savannah. While a Rebel adheres to the mistaken fundamental notions that *made* him a Rebel, we would n't give a button for his "loyal" oath. Have n't we already a U. S. Senator (Patterson) who has taken the "loyal" oath, when all know that he was a Rebel functionary? We lay more stress on a Rebel's acts than on his oaths.

We want peace and harmony restored; we want every State represented in Congress; but we want first full security that loyal people, White or Black, shall have full protection in their rights of person and property. The very least we can consent to take is the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment passed by Congress; let the South assent to this and resume the privileges she forfeited by rebellion; though we should much prefer the shorter, simpler basis of Universal Amnesty, Impartial Suffrage. Admitting "loyal Members from loyal States who can take the oath prescribed by law" (which most of those elected from the South cannot) would settle nothing, but merely change the subject of agitation. If it be proper that those who were Rebels shall do the voting of the South, then they ought to be at liberty to elect men after their own heart—and they will never rest till they do. We greatly desire a settlement that will prove perfect and enduring, because it removes all disabilities, redresses all grievances, and secures All Rights to All.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

VERMONT.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

[Nearly complete.]

Counties.	1866 Dillingham.	1866 Davenport.	1865 Dillingham.	1865 Davenport.
Chittenden	3418	1016	2918	567
Franklin	1925	690	1809	777
Addison	2657	192	2320	207
Bennington	1538	735	1824	700
Caledonia	2390	1131	1952	908
Essex	510	505	573	337
Grand Isle	285	134	334	170
Lamoille	1291	297	1315	220
Orange	2578	1271	2694	1433
Orleans	1963	338	1788	319
Rutland	3325	1044	2806	767
Windsor	3997	884	3748	733
Washington	1918	862	2670	1171
Windham	2694	777	2526	793
	29,931	9786	28,395	9134

KENTUCKY.

GEN. ROUSSEAU RE-ELECTED.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 16.—Gen. Rousseau was elected to Congress from this District yesterday. There was no opposition, and the vote was very small.

THE SUCCESSOR OF GREEN CLAY SMITH.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 15, 1866.—An election for Congressman was held to-day in the Sixth Kentucky District to fill the unexpired term of Green Clay Smith. The returns secure the election of A. H. Ward, Democrat, by a large majority over Carpenter, Republican. Both candidates favored the President's policy, and the Republicans generally did not vote.

ARKANSAS.

Election returns from 42 counties of Arkansas indicate the election of Miller for Auditor and Cunningham for Treasurer, by a majority of 2,000. There are 15 counties yet to be heard from.

COLORADO.

The following is the official canvass of the vote for Delegate to Congress, as returned by the Territorial Board of Canvassers:

George M. Chilcott, 3,529; A. C. Hunt, 3,421; J. B. Wolf, 9; H. Hunt, 1; R. Butler, 32; A. A. Bradford, 1; P. Cooper, 1; Scattering, 4.

MAINE.

The following table is the vote, by counties, for Governor, as far as received:

Counties.	1864 Cony.	1864 Howard.	1866 Chamberlain.	1866 Pillsbury.
Androscoggin	3535	2862	4353	1913
Aroostook	891	692	1313	701
Cumberland	8017	6625	8676	5719
Franklin	2175	1711	2322	1517
Hancock	3256	2865	3321	1833
Kennebec	6244	3062	7098	2723
Knox	2903	2279	2729	2258
Lincoln	2418	2383	2656	1995
Oxford	4081	3199	4136	2291
Penobscot	7201	4227	8388	4001
Piscataquis	1723	1166	1831	943
Sagadahoc	2287	1144	2323	816
Somerset	3433	2479	3975	2118
Waldo	3755	2669	4017	2321
Washington	3161	2672	3339	2213
York	5013	5516	6427	5031
Total, so far	60,896	41,170	67,366	40,147

The list from which it is prepared comprises 401 towns and plantations, and shows a majority of 27,219. In 1864, the majority for Cony was 16,636, showing a Union gain of 10,583.

The Bangor Whig of the 17th says:

"The remaining places throw 3,840 votes last year, and in the ratio of gain is the same in them as in the rest of the State, the majority for Gen. Chamberlain will be nearly 28,000. If the French vote in the Madawaska plantation is large, the majority may be but little over 27,000. This is enough, however, in all conscience."

The Senators known to be chosen stand: Republicans 30; Democrats 0. Aroostook (1) to hear from.

To the House, 125 Republicans and 7 Democrats are known to be chosen. The full House will probably contain 136 Republicans to 15 Democrats.

The five Republicans are chosen to Congress by majorities of 3,000 upward.

Every County has chosen Republican officers, Aroostook possibly excepted.

The Journal pertinently says:

"The victory is thorough and complete.

"We pass over the record of the loyal States which are to make up their decision at the ballot-box, as a new encouragement for them to go forward to the work."

VOTE BY TOWNS.

Towns.	1864 Cony	1864 Howard	1866 Chamberlain.	1866 Pillsbury.
ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY.				
Auburn	550	273	716	277
Danville	118	156	140	132
Durham	163	151	195	161
East Livermore	130	65	156	48
Greene	122	112	166	125
Leeds	141	136	175	101
Lewiston	875	212	1183	250
Lisbon	207	79	265	64
Livermore	211	120	238	101
Minot	239	130	265	120
Poland	292	251	312	182
Turner	345	221	352	211
Wales	40	73	52	58
Webster	122	43	133	29
AROOSTOOK COUNTY.				
Amity	21	32	28	22
Bridgewater	22	20	22	21
Fort Fairfield	100	46	144	13
Haynesville	10	3	16	2
Hodgdon	79	52	88	33
Houlton	171	116	199	107
Linneus	67	61	88	61
Littleton	48	31	81	17
Ludlow	..	..	30	5
Moosewaboc	9	15	10	8
Monticello	..	..	41	34
Maysville	50	36	66	31
Orient	11	6	12	12
Presque Isle	84	29	115	24
Smyrna	22	8	9	6
Sherman	68	27	102	30
Weston	36	35	45	32
Bancroft	14	9	21	14
Belfast Acad. Gt	..	..	26	21
Eaton Grant	16	36	25	38
Island Falls	31	..	35	1
No. 11, R. 1	..	19	20	13
Sarsfield	20	50	53	30
Benedicta	1	62	..	55
Alva	23	5	30	3
Oakfield	..	..	37	24
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.				
Baldwin	131	131	140	120
Bridgton	333	238	391	218
Brunswick	458	201	530	262
Cape Elizabeth	339	345	391	284
Casco	103	120	106	128
Cumberland	133	167	158	154
Falmouth	199	161	216	175
Freeport	351	195	371	173
Gorham	397	233	421	264
Gray	160	233	190	238
Harpswell	121	174	172	134
Harrison	164	140	156	113
Naples	120	133	113	141
New-Gloucester	230	141	246	146
North Yarmouth	142	72	151	68
Otisfield	146	120	179	92
Portland	2769	1766	2787	1271
Pownal	119	126	132	116
Raymond	102	126	112	134
Scarborough	117	234	133	254
Sebago	71	109	95	89
Standish	239	248	269	222
Westbrook	503	557	594	559
Windham	349	231	364	209
Yarmouth	229	100	259	185
FRANKLIN COUNTY.				
Avon	66	84	80	67
Carthage	33	65	57	55
Chesterville	144	88	165	77
Farmington	373	216	433	234
Freeman	55	66	63	82
Industry	94	81	91	66
Jay	181	140	177	119
Kingfield	50	63	[illegible]	44
Madrid	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Sharon	234	107	267	97
New-Vineyard	79	105	86	114
Phillips	200	126	200	117
Salem	31	37	39	33
Strong	105	59	109	53
Temple	78	67	95	64
Weld	120	119	156	78
Wilton	279	[illegible]	274	105
Letter E. Plains	2	15	5	10
Perkins Plains	8	19	14	11
No. 6	5	6	4	11
Washington Plains	1	14	2	9
HANCOCK COUNTY.				
Amherst	35	29	36	32
Aurora	15	29	18	29
Bluehill	182	95	187	67
Brooklin	113	55	101	49
Brooksville	128	106	107	91
Bucksport	418	156	419	167
Castine	117	59	132	55
Cranberry Isles	20	38	24	35
Deer Isle	114	231	117	181
Dedham	58	28	70	16
Eden	111	89	95	93
Ellsworth	500	256	514	158
Franklin	106	47	134	25
Gouldsborough	160	115	164	95
Hancock	121	47	104	45
Mariaville	53	20	45	5
Mt. Desert	66	57	85	53
Orland	195	110	211	90
Otis	34	15	34	6
Penobscot	116	160	116	120
Sedgwick	122	65	130	57
Sullivan	92	66	95	67
Surry	82	96	109	58
Tremont	123	129	137	99
Trenton	94	110	95	91
Waltham	43	24	39	25
Verona	9	36	5	27
No. 7	8	9	4	12
No. 21, Middle Div.	1	6	1	6
KENNEBEC COUNTY.				
Albion	151	117	162	119
Augusta	817	407	836	433
Belgrade	145	140	148	132
Benton	10	47	152	138
Chelsea	77	35	100	2
China	274	124	286	98
Clinton	156	106	184	175
Farmingdale	106	50	103	66
Fayette	123	34	114	23
Gardiner	573	175	615	125
Hallowell	306	86	334	73
Litchfield	240	85	260	50
Manchester	107	22	128	12
Monmouth	268	101	276	97
Mt. Vernon	183	55	216	42
Pittston	241	197	259	167
Readfield	191	65	228	63
Rome	36	76	52	53
Sidney	227	132	247	109
Vassalboro	408	111	458	112
Vienna	100	50	110	41
Waterville	513	181	607	187
Wayne	138	63	192	40
W. Gardiner	173	60	199	37
Windsor	109	150	128	103
Winslow	192	111	213	92
Winthrop	363	146	362	92
Clinton Gore	21	16	21	18
Unity Pl.	6	8	8	8
KNOX COUNTY.				
Appleton	151	160	173	174
Camden	387	366	413	334
Cushing	20	100	39	84
Friendship	47	100	51	56
Hope	149	62	136	63
North Haven	60	64	74	51
Rockland	727	320	743	331
South Thomaston	124	69	138	83
St. George	43	206	58	197
Thomaston	189	287	230	284
Union	209	162	219	144
Vinalhaven	136	113	106	86
Warren	208	235	207	226
Washington	160	155	182	109
LINCOLN COUNTY.				
Alna	110	76	129	63
Boothbay	203	147	216	97
Bremen	79	40	70	34
Bristol	238	261	272	208
Damariscotta	167	87	187	86
Dresden	123	109	129	101
Edgecomb	94	66	98	49
Jefferson	239	171	241	129
Newcastle	242	66	287	79
Nobleboro'	143	132	141	118
Somerville	49	46	82	[illegible]
Southport	55	16	55	18
Waldoboro'	216	729	271	[illegible]
Westport	56	37	40	23
Whitefield	199	159	221	173
Wiscasset	200	220	217	206
OXFORD COUNTY.				
Andover	98	47	121	39
Albany	68	74	81	71
Bethel	265	192	307	201
Brownfield	106	179	139	150
Buckfield	190	159	204	195
Byron	32	16	33	14
Canton	131	113	129	108
Denmark	91	148	103	167
Dixfield	103	150	119	140
Fryeburg	183	155	201	158
Gilead	41	21	48	20
Greenwood	89	93	99	76
Hanover	27	24	29	[illegible]
Hartford	152	90	162	80
Hebron	139	57	135	41
Hiram	170	121	183	129
Lovell	151	120	161	110
Mason	19	14	15	15
Mexico	54	41	47	43
Newry	35	60	39	47
Norway	240	199	273	151
Oxford	171	151	195	138

1864		1866	
Counties.	Maj'ty.	Counties.	Maj'ty.
SENEC COUNTY—CONTINUED.			
Tyrone	1,[illegible]	Ontario	600
Varick	1,[illegible]	Orleans	500
Barrington	1,[illegible]	Perry	1,[illegible]
Benton	1,[illegible]	Schuyler	1,[illegible]
Hopewell	1,[illegible]	Steuben	1,[illegible]
Middlesex	1,[illegible]	Wayne	1,[illegible]
Milo	1,[illegible]	Yates	1,[illegible]
Potter	1,[illegible]	Total	1,[illegible]
Rushville	1,[illegible]		
Starkey	1,[illegible]		
Torrey	1,[illegible]		
Waterloo	1,[illegible]		
Wayne	1,[illegible]		
Weskeville	1,[illegible]		
Franklin	1,[illegible]		
Jerusalem	1,[illegible]		
Milo	1,[illegible]		
Total	1,[illegible]		
TIOGA COUNTY.			
Allen	1,[illegible]	Allen	1,[illegible]
Argyle	1,[illegible]	Argyle	1,[illegible]
Barton	1,[illegible]	Barton	1,[illegible]
Berlin	1,[illegible]	Berlin	1,[illegible]
Bingham	1,[illegible]	Bingham	1,[illegible]
Brown	1,[illegible]	Brown	1,[illegible]
Burlington	1,[illegible]	Burlington	1,[illegible]
Clymer	1,[illegible]	Clymer	1,[illegible]
Colton	1,[illegible]	Colton	1,[illegible]
Chatterton	1,[illegible]	Chatterton	1,[illegible]
Dartmouth	1,[illegible]	Dartmouth	1,[illegible]
Deerfield	1,[illegible]	Deerfield	1,[illegible]
Gaines	1,[illegible]	Gaines	1,[illegible]
Hartwick	1,[illegible]	Hartwick	1,[illegible]
Lansing	1,[illegible]	Lansing	1,[illegible]
Lansingville	1,[illegible]	Lansingville	1,[illegible]
Lansing	1,[illegible]	Lansing

POLITICAL.

THE BOOK OF THE FALSE PROPHET.

Extract from the speech of Gov. Seward at the New-England Society's dinner, December 22, 1860:

"The State of South Carolina desires to go out. Just at this moment I am going back to Washington for the purpose of admitting the State of Kansas in; and *I venture to say that for every State on this continent that will go out of the Union, there stand already waiting at least two States that will be glad to come in and take their place.* [Loud cheers.] *Let South Carolina, let Alabama, let Louisiana, let any other State go out, and while they are rushing out you will see Canada and all the Mexican States rushing in to fill up the vacuum.* [Loud applause.] I believe that Secession was stronger on the night of the 6th November last, when a President and a Vice-President who were unacceptable to the Slave States were elected, than it is now. That was now some 50 days since, and I believe that every day's sun which has set since that time has set on mollified passions and prejudices, and that, if you will only give it time, *sixty days' more sun will* give you a much brighter and more cheerful atmosphere. [Loud and long continued applause."]

Extract from Gov. Seward's dispatch to Mr. Dayton, our Minister at Paris, dated April 22, 1861:

"I need not further elaborate the proposition that the revolution is without a cause; it has not even a pretext. It is just as clear that it is without an object. Moral and physical causes have determined inflexibly the character of each one of the Territories over which the dispute has arisen, and both parties after the election harmoniously agreed to all the Federal laws required for their organization. The Territories will remain in all respects the same, whether the revolution shall succeed or shall fail. *The condition of Slavery in the Several States will remain just the same, whether it succeed or fail.* There is not even a pretext for the complaint that the disaffected States are to be conquered by the United States if the revolution fails; for the rights of the States and *the condition of every being in them* will remain subject to exactly the same laws and forms of administration whether the revolution shall succeed or whether it shall fail. In the one case, the States would be federally connected with the new confederacy; in the other, they would, as now, be members of the United States; but their constitutions and laws, customs, habits and institutions, in either case, will remain the same."

Extract from Gov. Seward's speech at Niagara Falls, Sept. 1, 1866:

"I tried to save that party from destruction. I tried to show them the way, straight and plain; but they were in the case of the traveler who got bewildered on his way. He was shown two roads, one leading to his destination, the other in the opposite direction, and the record of his decision was that he had not good sense enough to take either way. [Cheers and laughter.] And so they took neither way, and now where are they? They say we should adhere to the party. I have been a party man; been in three or four parties; and, though generally consistent, and the enemies of that party found me an effective one, yet never was I accused of infidelity. But I never was a party man to that extent that I did not know that the only course, the only true course *for a party*, is to follow the head of the party. Who is the head of their party in New-York? [A voice, "Horace Greeley."] Very well. A man to do a party any good, a man to make it successful, must take the lead. I do not accept of Greeley, however. [Laughter.] But *let them put forth a man now and nominate him for Governor of New-York, to test their principles at the election in six weeks, and if they are not defeated, by a forty thousand majority, then don't count me in any longer.*"

THE CAMPAIGN IN MISSOURI.

ADDRESS OF THE RADICAL UNION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

To the Radical Union Men of Missouri:

The time has come when your State Executive Committee, selected by a general convention of the party, deem it proper to address you in regard to the approaching election in this State, with a view to offering such suggestions as the occasion would seem to demand. The campaign is already opening, and it is of the highest importance that the Radical party of Missouri should early prepare for the work which is before it.

While the victory is undoubtedly in your hands, if your resources are properly husbanded and employed, it is eminently proper to say, because emphatically true, that the coming contest is likely to equal any of those that are past in severity, and will require of every man in our ranks his best and most faithful endeavors to keep the control of the State from passing into disloyal hands.

Our adversaries, reënforced by thousands of "reconstructed Rebels," fresh from the attempt to destroy the Government, are bold, defiant and overbearing, fully bent upon obtaining, through the ballot, what they failed to achieve with the bullet, if they can. Nor are they without advantages which it would be folly to despise. They have wealth, and will bring money to bear upon the election with unexampled profusion. They are encouraged by the course of the President. They have learned many lessons of disregard in the last five years; and their leaders, including their principal organs, openly teach the masses of their party that the provisions of the Constitution of the State excluding Rebels and Rebel sympathizers from the ballot-box are nullities, and are to be violently trampled under foot; that the Registration law should be resisted, and that to commit perjury in taking the "oath of loyalty," in order to vote, is justifiable, meritorious, and even "pious." Clearly, there is to be a desperate effort to secure disloyal ascendancy, and what that means we need not tell you.

In such circumstances, we would be derelict in duty if we failed to impress upon you that our security in November next depends upon that union and steadfast devotion to the cause which has heretofore saved the party. The leading issues have in no respect been materially changed.

We would especially call your attention to the following points as furnishing the surest means to "organize victory:"

1. *Perfect without delay county and township organizations.* This includes executive and vigilance committees, [illegible] necessary to consolidate and protect loyal men in the discharge of their duties, and, *when formed*, notify the Executive Committee in this city of their existence, with a view to correspondence and coöperation. No county or township in the State should be without an organization of its own.

2. *Revive at once, throughout the State, the leagues and associations which proved of such essential service during the war.* They were not more needed then than now.

3. *Make sure that every Radical voter's name is on the register of voters, and that no man's name gets there who is by the Constitution disfranchised.* To keep such names off the register, resort to no unlawful or improper means, *but see that they are kept off.*

4. *Let every Radical feel that he has something to do in this conflict.* Past successes will avail but little, if their fruits are suffered to be lost. Treason is just as dangerous now, and just as criminal, as ever it was. Missouri, in loyal hands, is prospering beyond all precedent. She is attracting a tide of immigration which, if unchecked, will soon make her one of the first States of the Union. Whether that prosperity shall continue and increase, or whether her career shall be turned backward, depends entirely upon the hands in which her government shall be placed.

5. *For every office, especially for members of the General Assembly, bring out your best and strongest men.* This is no time for such men to refuse the performance of a public duty.

6. *Be sure that every candidate is an out-and-out Radical, who has not been false or fickle in the past, and who has back-bone enough to stand up fearlessly and uncompromisingly to Radical principles and measures.*

7. *Stand up fearlessly to the main issue.* What that issue is you thoroughly understand. It is the old battle between loyalty and disloyalty, however our opponents may try to disguise it. If there were no Rebels in the State there would be no such contest as is now impending.

8. *Exclude side issues.* This follows the foregoing. Whenever it can be done with any hope of success, our adversaries will seek to divide our forces on local questions of comparatively little moment, while themselves will vote in a compact mass. Be as sagacious as they are in this matter. They should not be suffered to make issues for us.

9. *Drop local quarrels and go to work for the public good.* Radicals will find enough to do to oppose the common enemy, without fighting each other.

10. *Make a fair and square fight for the maintenance of the Constitution and laws.* The only hope of our adversaries consists in breaking them down. Therefore, stand by them and protect them, as they will protect you.

11. *Be not discouraged by the bragging or clamor of our adversaries.* It is an old trick of the enemy to appear confident of an easy victory. This was their game when their boast was that one Southern Rebel was equal to five Northern loyalists.

12. *In National politics stand by Congress.* That body is but carrying out the will of the people who elected it. The loyal men of this nation have no idea of surrendering the reins of Government into Rebel hands, and of bringing upon the country the intolerable infamy of the repudiation of the National War Debt, or the assumption by the nation of that of the Rebels, one or the other of which will certainly follow the accession of Southern Rebels and their Northern Democratic allies to power. The majority in Congress, including all of Missouri's Representatives and Senators, with two exceptions, in the position it has taken against the return of traitors to political control, stands by the loyal men of the country. Therefore, let them stand by Congress.

13. *Remember What is at Stake.* The battle is not over. The physical conflict, for the time at least, is ended, but the moral conflict between loyalty and disloyalty continues, and a victory here for the right is necessary to preserve all that has been won in the conflict of arms.

Nor is Missouri alone interested in the result. The loyal men of the entire South are as deeply concerned as ourselves. There are but two parties south of Mason and Dixon's line—Radicals and Rebels; nor will the work of reconstruction be consummated upon an enduring basis until the former have triumphed. As the Radical Union men of Missouri have led in the conflict for loyalty, their success will exert a powerful influence upon the solution of the Southern problem. Their triumph would bring joy and courage, as their defeat would bring despondency, to every loyal Southern heart.

There are some points to which we deem it proper to call the attention of the Radical Unionists of Missouri. Let each man feel that he has a part in the work to be performed. Let him feel that the contest is of such a character as calls for his best energies and efforts. Let him feel that if these are put forth our triumph is certain. By order of the Committee.

J. H. LIGHTNER, Chairman.

John F. Hume, Secretary.

SCIENCE.

A Middlebury, Vt., correspondent sends us the following statistics: "On examining my weather record for six months, from January 1 to July 1, 1866, I find that it rained or snowed on 54 days. Of these, 42 were preceded by a falling barometer, generally from one to three days, and 12 by a rising barometer, extending back for a shorter average time, and in every case following a previous falling. I have much faith in the indications of the barometer, although I know that it is not entirely reliable as indicating weather to come. One day a farmer came into my store, saying that his men were cutting down all the grass they could, and would do so through the day, as there was every appearance of fine weather. I looked at the barometer, and advised him to go home and secure what he had already cut. He did so, and afterward told me that my advice saved him more than $25, as the next day was rainy. B. A. S."

A Texas paper of a late date speaking of the Honey Ant, says: "We have often heard of the 'honey ant' of Texas, but the account seeming so romantic we have heretofore been hardly able to credit it, but as we now have a specimen before us, furnished by our friend Leo. Smith, of this city, we can no longer have doubt on the subject. These ants are a medium size, between the large and the small red ants, and are of a reddish brown color. Appended to the rear of each one, is a translucent sack or globe filled with pure clean honey of a most delicious flavor. The sack varies in size on different ants—ranging between the size of a buckshot and a navy pistol ball. On this sack, at short intervals, are attached thin layers about the length and width of half a grain of rice, and of a dark color, evidently to strengthen it and keep it in shape. These interesting animals when they crawl, draw their delicious load after them, and if the sack is opened the honey runs out and they set themselves to work to replenish it again. Whether they deposit this honey in their great general reservoir among the rocks, to draw from it as occasion may require, or hold and use it as individual property, we are not informed. Here is a curiosity that we believe has heretofore escaped the eye and pen of our celebrated naturalists."

The Hot Springs in Arkansas are thus described by a correspondent in *The Mobile Advertiser and Register*: "This famous watering-place, the great panacea for rheumatism, gout and nervous or cutaneous diseases, is a wonderful natural curiosity, perhaps, as there is in the United States—wonderful, viewed as a geological study, not in reference to the extremely hot temperature of the water, so much as in the deposits which the State geologists and personal observation show conclusively almost form the mountain from which it flows. The Springs are located in a narrow valley, flanked by two mountains from 300 to 500 feet in hight, and from the base and sides of the east mountain flow at least 50 springs, which make the source of a beautiful stream as clear as crystal, but so hot that no fish or creeping thing can exist in it a minute. On a cool or damp day the steam forms a cloud which almost obscures the valley, and envelopes the mountain from which it flows. In using the bath, it is necessary to temper it with cold water to enable the body to bear the excessive heat. Invalids uniformly drink it and grow fond of it; yet you are compelled to sip it as you would hot tea, and, differing from water heated by artificial means, it never nauseates, but satisfies thirst, and has the effect of seeming nutritious. The principal hotel and bath-houses were all destroyed by the Federals during the war, and, most of the buildings being new and mere temporary structures, contribute but little to physical comfort. But few visit here except invalids, and they want little else than restored health—this is at least the case with your correspondent, and it is an established usage to judge others by ourselves, and I claim to speak for 300 miserable wretches who hobble, in some stage of decrepitude, daily to the healing waters."

Mr. J. Q. A. Warren, who lately returned from the Hawaiian Islands, has brought with him some valuable plants that would, perhaps, thrive in California, including the manioia grass, taro, and rice. The first named grows luxuriantly on dry plains, and furnishes excellent forage. The taro is the Kanaka staff of life, and produces more nutriment to the acre, we believe, than any other plant—much more than the potato. It would, we doubt not, grow in the Colorado valley, and, perhaps, in Los Angeles and San Diego Counties. The rice thrives in the Hawaiian Islands, and they have erected a mill which polishes the grain and makes it as white and hand-some as the best Carolina. The sight of the polished Kanaka rice suggests a question: why should we pay a high price for Carolina rice when we could polish the Chinese rice and make it as white as any? He is to receive a box with 20 varieties of rice, cultivated in Java, including the dry land and the wet land kinds, some of which would certainly thrive in California. He is ready to give the taro, mountain grass and rice to any farmer who will make a careful attempt to introduce them in our agriculture. He has also made a fine collection of 100 varieties of ferns, 150 varieties of land shells, and 150 varieties of marine shells, specimens of which he intends to donate to the State Agricultural Society. The land shells are mostly the dwellings of snails, which live on the under side of the leaves of trees. In ferns the Hawaiian Islands are richer than any other part of the world, unless, perhaps, Java, and the delicacy of his specimens is as wonderful as their variety is great. [*Alta*, July 28.

FINE ARTS.

On the last day's sale of the pictures, drawings, &c., belonging to the late Hon. and Rev. Dr. Wellesley, a very small pen-and-ink sketch by Raphael was purchased, for the British Museum, for £600. The purchaser of the "undoubted Raphael" at the sale of the Hunter Gallery in this city last Winter will probably be surprised on reading this paragraph, and congratulate himself on the cheapness of his bargain. It was a Madonna and child the size of life, half length, and, how many shillings was it it went for? But dear, no matter at how few.

This story of Queen Victoria and the late Joseph Hume is so honorable to her Majesty that we are glad of the opportunity to insert it here "*apropos* of a bust:"

"Her Majesty's Opposition" is not an idle word. The Queen, in accepting the bust of the late Joseph Hume, offered by his widow, to be placed in the House of Commons, told the House, in a message addressed to it last week, that the late member was one "who, for nearly forty years, ably, laboriously, and disinterestedly served his country in the House of Commons." During the whole of that time Mr. Hume was an opponent of every Government whenever there was money to be voted. A grant was scarcely ever asked for which he did not endeavor to make less, and he was one of the staunchest (and successful) opposers of the annuity to Prince Albert as originally proposed by the Ministry. Hume was plentifully abused by writers like Hook; but the Queen's praise will outlive all party censure.

Now that the cholera seems to have left us, and that there can be no danger of adding to anybody's excitement on the subject, we venture to express our surprise that during its stay nobody thought of importing or reproducing Alfred Rethel's famous wood-cut, "Death the Avenger," which, if it could once have been widely disseminated, shown in shop windows, and reëngraved for Harper's "Weekly" and Frank Leslie's "Illustrated News," might have given hundreds of people the nightmare, and, perhaps—so great is the power of the sympathetic imagination—have added a multitude of the very finest cases of cholera to the repertoire of our medical men, and so given them the practice of which the tyrannical Health Commissioners deprived them. Now, however, that the cholera, which hardly received a better welcome at our hands than his companion plague, President Johnson, has in the West, has turned his back upon us and gone to his den to plot new conquests for the future, we venture to speak of this remarkable work, the production of the most powerful genius that Germany has produced in Art in modern times. Rethel, whose name is little known out of Germany, published two or three works which may easily be procured on application to either of our leading foreign booksellers—Christern or Westermann—and by which his genius may be fairly estimated. One is, "Ein Todtentanz"—"A Dance of Death;" another, the two companion cuts, "Death the Avenger," "Der Todt als Erwürger," and "Death the Friend," Der Todt als Freund. He also illustrated Rotteck's "Universal History" with some twenty-five designs, but they are by no means so striking as the others we have mentioned. Of course, he did much beside; these are only the play of his genius. His fame is only strengthened by them, not founded on them; we mention them because they are the only works of his accessible in America. But the "Death the Avenger" is a terrible production. The cholera broke out in Paris at a masked-ball, he has conceived this amazing piece of grotesque irony, and executed it with an intensity and completeness worthy of Dante. Death, a skeleton, is dressed in a sort of domino, and holding a thigh-bone as if it were a violin, draws another bone across it like a bow. From his wrist hangs the mask that stares at his victims with its empty eye like a fate, and he moves forward with the pace of a coartier to the dance. At his feet lies the body of a woman fantastically dressed as the Goddess of Liberty, and, nearer to us, a man whose limbs are already twisted in the cramps of death. He clutches his harlequin tights with his hands, his feet are miserably wrenched together, his mask slips down from his face and is doubled together so as to assume a horrible expression, from which, though it is nothing but an empty mask, we gladly turn away; once seen, we cannot rid our mind of it. Looking at this with a learned physician, he said that the mask has exactly the awful expression that comes upon the face of a victim of cholera—an expression so peculiar in its horror that it can never be mistaken. He thought there was no doubt Rethel had drawn it directly from nature. It is in the deathly grace of the skeleton, and in this fearful figure at his feet, that the chief wonder of the design lies. On the right hand some of the maskers are seen escaping while they may, the musicians are stealthily and fearfully leaving the orchestra with their instruments—one of them holds his nose with his fingers. Below the leader's desk sits a grim stony-eyed figure, holding a knout in her hand, the representative of Divine Justice, but Rethel's notion of divine justice were a little heathenish. We advise our readers to look this print up; if they can bear the horror of it 'twill tell them something of a man who in his short life struck a triumphant blow for realism in Art.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The attempt to establish a satisfactory commercial code between England and Austria is shortly to be revived.

It has been computed that there are 30,000 tramps in England, of whom the great majority are professional beggars. The amount of contributions levied in the name of charity by the whole class probably exceeds half a million.

A swimming match at sea, showing remarkable power on the part of the contestants, took place on Monday afternoon. The "course" was from Sheerness to the Nore light ship, a distance of about four miles, the stakes £50 a side, and the contestants, Coulter and Cody, the former champion of the Serpentine, and the latter champion of Sheerness. The Londoner won by nearly half a mile, occupying one hour and three quarters in reaching the light-ship.

The cases of cattle plague reported in the last return amount to 127, being a decrease of 34 on the previous return. "Authority" pronounces the disease as steadily declining, and the returns certainly leave no doubt of it. Yet rinderpest, or something as fatal, continues to break out in various parts of the East Riding of Yorkshire. Some farmers have lost sheep, and others pigs in numbers, and here and there the disease—true rinderpest—appears among the cattle. There is a dread among farmers of a recurrence of the disease as the Winter approaches.

In 1864, the latest year for which the returns have been issued, the number of deaths in England from external causes was 17,018, a decided advance upon preceding years. The increase has been most marked in the deaths from fractures and contusions. The number of persons returned as accidentally drowned in the year 1864 rose to 2,714. The number of known suicides in 1864 was 1,340. In the seven years, 1858-64, it has averaged 66 in every million of population, never varying more than six per cent from that average.

In the Registrar-General's returns for Scotland we find the following: Among the deaths of the quarter ending June last was that of a woman 96 years old, the widow of an artilleryman, and who had shared in many of his campaigns. She was present at the retreat of Corunna; saw the "red fight" of Albuera, and the sieges of Badajoz, Tortosa and Tarragona; crossed the Bidassoa with Wellington in his pursuit of Soult; and entered Paris with the allies. She never had a day's sickness, and was only confined to bed for a few weeks before her death.

The English *Church Review*, remarking the special Ritualism among Dissenters, observes: "How many now can point to a correctly built schismatical place of worship? But the interiors are far more startling. In one town in Norfolk an Independent meeting-house has its organ and surpliced choir; its minister in his ordinary dress might be easily mistaken for a Catholic priest, with his long-cassocked coat and straight white band. In another town in the same county an Independent minister is accustomed to preach in a surplice! All this is done to vie with the Church, and to help in maintaining the hold Dissent has hitherto had on the young."

Mr. Murphy, the American Minister to the Diet at Frankfort, is a fair representative of the American Republic. The Prussian quartermaster called upon him to inform him that a detachment of Prussian soldiers would be quartered upon him. Mr. Murphy pleaded the immunity of his diplomatic position. Presently a Prussian general returned, and said that under the emergency the plea would not be admitted. Mr. Murphy put on his hat and said, "Herr General, the American fleet is in the Baltic." The Prussian bit his moustache and went his way, muttering vengeance, but Mr. Murphy's house remained clear of the gangs who pillaged all other houses in Frankfort.

The ceremony of consecrating a new cathedral at Boulogne, according to the rites of the Catholic Church, took place on Friday, August 24, with great pomp, in the midst of an immense concourse of spectators. Among the relics brought from Rome, and deposited in the cathedral, were "a piece of the table on which the Last Supper was celebrated," bones of St. Peter and St. Paul, St. Alexander (Pope), and St. Theresa, a piece of St. John's coat, and bones of Pius I., St. Charles Borromeo, St. Louis, St. Ann, St. Timothy, St. Just, St. Theophilus, SS. Jules and Victor, St. Maximus, St. Felix and St. Clement; while the altar in the Lady Chapel had already received the bones of St. Andrew and St. James the Greater, St. Stephen, St. Ann and St. Margaret.

We have all heard of persons' characters being traced by their handwriting, says an English paper, but it strikes us as quite a new idea to draw conclusions as to the amount of intellect with which one's friends are gifted from the kind of wine they specially drink. Such, however, is the new idea, and the following list has been made out after no end of research of the special fancies recorded of some great men. Anacreon, it appears, preferred the wine of Cyprus; Horace, Falerian; Frederick the Great drank Moselle, which he sent for to Bergerac; the celebrated lady-killer, the Duke de Richelieu, sent for Fronsac from Bordeaux; and the first Napoleon, Chambertin, which, by the bye, the English Government refused to supply his table with at St. Helena. Gay and gallant Henri IV. only tolerated the light wine of Jurançon, whereas the mighty diplomatist, Talleyrand, preferred Graves-Larose, now so much sought for on our side of the Straits. Madame de Sévigné patronized the white wine of Limoux, and Louis XV. the sparkling vintage of Saumur. Marlborough only admitted to his table the light wines of the Rhine, and the Duke of Wellington preferred Hermitage. Montesquieu, even in his most serious works, praises the vintages of Bredo, grown within four miles of Bordeaux. François I. drank nothing but Chiverny; and Romieu, champagne, of which he made the somewhat blasphemous remark: "Champagne is like religion—a little philosophy leads you from it, whereas a great deal brings you back to it."

A Toulon newspaper of August describes as follows a singular colonization scheme: A cellular carriage arrived here this morning containing 12 young well grown girls, from 18 to 25, selected from among the convicts at the central prison at Clermont (Oise). Sixty more females of the same class are expected, and the whole bevy will be embarked on the Cerce transport for Cayenne, the Government having determined to take measures in earnest for the population of that colony. These girls, several of whom are remarkably handsome, are destined to become the wives of convicts in Cayenne who have distinguished themselves by industry and good conduct. Each couple will be endowed with a grant of land, and a sufficient loan to pay for an agricultural plant.

The Morning Herald raises a doubt as to the Red, White, and Blue having really made a passage across the Atlantic. Our cotemporary says that it seems hardly possible that the deck of that tiny vessel should not have been swept by every roller whenever there was a capful of wind, and that she appears to have no device of any kind to prevent her rudder from unshipping in a sea way. That she was seen to leave New-York is one indisputable fact, that she suddenly appeared in the Channel is another; but that she really crossed the Atlantic without assistance our cotemporary very much doubts. Although the exhibition at the Crystal Palace of her little binnacle, her little sextant, her little speaking trumpet, and her remaining store of biscuits and water, is very interesting, it affords no proof whatever that she was not hoisted on board some friendly liner as soon as she got out of land and launched again as soon as the Start lights were sighted. Can it be possible that the Red, White, and Blue is owned by the irrepressible Barnum?

Lord Brougham, the late lamented Thackeray, and others, have been very severe in their censures on the character of George IV. My readers will, perhaps, be interested in hearing the following: Some few years before the death of the king, Dr. Porteus, the Bishop of London, having heard that his majesty had appointed a review of the Household Troops to take place on Sunday, ordered his carriage, though he was in a precarious state of health, and waited upon his majesty at Carlton House. The bishop was most graciously received, and proceeded to say, "I am come to warn your majesty of the awful consequences of your breaking the Sabbath by holding a review on that day which the Almighty has hallowed and set apart for Himself." The king upon this burst into tears, and fell on his knees before the bishop, who bestowed upon his majesty his blessing. The king then assured Dr. Porteus that no review should take place on the Sabbath during his life. Bishop Porteus then left the royal presence, never more to return; for, on arriving at his residence, he took to bed, and died shortly afterward. The king was so deeply afflicted at the news that, on hearing it, he retired into his own apartment, and was heard to sob as one in deep affliction.—*Captain Gronow's Reminiscences.*

The following very graphic description of Count Bismark, is obtained from an English cotemporary: "He is six feet two inches in hight, and weighing not than less 250 ℔. He is entirely a Prussian in physiognomy, and his port and strength are feudal in their imperiousness. Seated in an office chamber of the great *Schloss* or King's palace, with clerks in the ante-rooms, couriers in spurs at the ball, ready to carry his orders, a table before him filled with blanks, reports and newspapers, and the light from the screened windows falling fairly on his seated figure, you behold, in common business dress, a man who might pass for 50 years of age, half bald, smooth of face, save a short and heavy mustache of grayish brown, that quite overlooks the hard-shut, ponderous mouth, and a nose of insignificant length, but broad and proud-nostriled. His flesh is in excess, so that around the eyes it is puffy and creased, and his short, stony, and undimpled chin drops a huge double fold upon his breast. His eyebrows are jagged; if they were heavier over those blood-shotten eyes, he would be terrible. At the back of his deep cheeks a pair of stiff bull dog's ears stand out to stop all the winds and their rumors, and his hands and feet that are determined even in rest, are large enough to win a woman's censure. So dark that he looks freckled away from the light; so lustful and yet so massive, that he looks like a panther in granite, this man would better befit a baron's trencher, where his vassals eat and tremble, than sit here on the waxed floors of a modern palace doing desk duty."

PERSONAL.

The Emperor of Brazil wishes to have a run through the United States, and has so signified his desire to recent visitors from America.

The Athenæum informs us that Dr. Russell, the well known correspondent of *The London Times*, enters the ranks of novelists with a work entitled "Dr. Brady."

The foreign files announce the death of M. Soley and David Dunbar, French and Scotch sculptors of prominence.

It is understood that Mrs. Lincoln, wife of the late President, has secured rooms at the Metropolitan Hotel, in this city, and that she will spend the winter here.

One of the oldest women in America is a Mrs. Porch, who lives in the mountains of East Tennessee, and is aged 121 years. Her memory is unimpaired.

Mr. S. Grady, an old and respected citizen of Richmond, Va., recently died, the late war.

The Rev. Dr. John Newman, President of Ripley Female College, at Poultney, (Vt.,) celebrated his silver wedding a few days since, at which poems by John G. Saxe and Miss Julia C. R. Dorr were read.

Whymper, of Alpine fame, intends to attempt to penetrate the glaciers of Greenland. He is convinced from the great quantity of deer that find their way to the coast, that there are well grassed valleys and recesses within the glaciers.

It is said that the King of Prussia is so pleased with the letters from his army, written by Capt. Hozier, the correspondent of *The London Times*, that he proposes to confer upon the journalist an honorary decoration.

A California paper says that Mr. Edwin Forrest means to reside in that State six months, for the sake of procuring a divorce from Mrs. Forrest, to whom he has been paying an alimony of $3,000 a year ever since the celebrated suit in this city years ago.

R. M. T. Hunter, formerly a noted politician, and recently involved in the Rebellion, is quietly living on his place, Essex, Va., attending to farming with great energy, and striving to retrieve his fortune and recover the losses inflicted by the war.

John Brannon has been conductor on the Sandusky and Cincinnati railroad for sixteen years, and during all that time has never lost a day from his train. He makes the run of the road, 155 miles, every day, or 50,530 miles a year. The number of miles he has run since he went on the road is 808,480, or about 32 times the circumference of the earth.

The daughter of Count de Montalembert took the veil at the Sacre Cœur some months since. As an acknowledgment of the great services rendered to the Church of Rome by her distinguished father, the Pope has granted the young recluse permission to quit the convent during one day in each week, in order to attend her father during his present severe illness. This is a rare concession.

GENERAL NEWS.

A notorious courtesan of St. Louis makes a return of her income at $90,000.

The French newspapers limit themselves to two lines daily over the Atlantic Cable. They get only the price of gold and cotton.

A horticulturist in Hartford, Conn., has Flemish Beauty pears which weigh three fourths of a pound each—a Beurre Diel which weighs the same.

The property of the State of New-York, as determined by the Board of Equalization, is as follows: Real, $1,196,403,416; personal, $334,826,220; total, $1,531,229,636.

A married couple named Clifton, the husband being a negro and the wife white, have been arrested, fined and imprisoned in Louisville, Ky., for cohabiting together.

Manufactures appear to be progressing very well in California. At the State Fair, the display of silk cocoons, silk manufactures, native cotton and its fabrics, was remarkably fine.

The Recent investigation into the charges of bribery at elections in England, brought to light the fact that the member from Yarmouth had expended $350,000 to maintain his seat in Parliament.

A few days since, a short distance below Memphis, a black man, sick with the small pox, was pitched into the river and drowned by some white men, who were afraid of the contagion.

By the census of the city of Mobile, just completed, the population foots up 40,962 souls. Of this number, 18,000 are negroes, showing an increase of 6,000 within the past six years.

Among the curious adjuncts to the Paris Exhibition is the advertising on the building outside and inside. The entire privilege has been sold for half a million francs. The advertisements are to remain seven months.

The Viceroy of Egypt has determined to abolish polygamy in his family. Henceforth the viceroys will have but one wife, and may divorce her only in case of the failure of male issue.

Judge Bullock, presiding Judge of the County Court at Natchez, Miss., has decided the State law denying colored persons the right to carry arms to be a violation of the provisions of the State Constitution.

A dispatch of 478 words, in cipher, from the Emperor Maximilian of Mexico to the Empress Carlotta, now in Europe, passed over the cable recently. The cost of transmission was over $5,000.

A dispatch from Mobile says that on the 2d inst., on the Florida coast, 15 miles from land, an island was thrown up by volcanic influence to the hight of 90 feet above the water level, and measuring 1,700 feet in circumference.

A Rochester (N. Y.) lady was greatly surprised and shocked recently by an express man leaving a coffin at her residence, which contained the remains of her mother, of whose death, at a distance, she had not previously heard.

The Chicago papers tell of a dog that was taken from that vicinity across the Plains to California, but didn't like that country and footed it back to his old home, a very emaciated puppy.

The total value of real and personal estate in the city of Chicago for the present year is given as follows: Personal, $15,800,000; real, $32,601,228; total, $48,501,328. Total in 1865, $39,563,326. The county (Cook) real and personal estate, outside of Chicago, is returned at $7,327,831.

Four bonds of the Drainage Company of New-Orleans, 35 years old, amounting, with interest added, to $11,440, were recently found in a lodging house in Paris. They are genuine, and worth the money they call for. An owner has not yet been found.

A conductor on the Boston and Northern Railroad, a day or two ago, found six pocket-books in the stove of one of his cars, the work of pickpockets during one trip. All the money was, of course, gone, but several valuable papers remained.

Mr. Stephen Warren of Hartland, Wisconsin, turned a flock of sheep into a stubble field, and the next morning found 20 of the number dead and as many more sick. The wheat eaten by the sheep is supposed to be the cause of the loss.

AGRICULTURAL.

GREELEY PRIZES FOR GRAPES.

The Committee appointed to award the $100 offered by the Hon. HORACE GREELEY, President of the American Institute, for the BEST GRAPE FOR GENERAL CULTIVATION IN THE NORTHERN AND MIDDLE STATES have decided to hold an exhibition for that purpose on TUESDAY, Oct. 2, 1866, at the rooms of the American Institute, in the Cooper Building, corner of Eighth-st. and Fourth-ave., in the City of New York.

Exhibitors must PRESENT 12 BUNCHES of each variety to entitle them to compete for the prize.

Grapes for competition should be forwarded, prepaid, to John W. Chambers, Secretary Horticultural Association, on Monday, Oct. 1, who will see that they are properly displayed.

Grape-growers are cordially invited to compete for this premium.

The Committee will use every effort to make this exhibition an attractive feature.

It is expected that many of the leading horticulturists of the country will be present. JOHN A. WARDER, Chairman.

P. T. QUINN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK STATE FAIR.

FIRST DAY.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Sept. 11, 1866.

The grounds upon which the State Fair is held are large (about 25 acres), and well adapted for such a display. Vermont makes a fine show of sheep. There are fat cattle, there is a good display of agricultural implements, and the usual variety of other articles. This evening a meeting was held at the St. Nicholas Hall for the discussion of the Dairy subject in general. Mr. Whiteman of Herkimer, said that a dairy-farm should have a milking-barn, with platforms for the cans to lie on, and for persons to walk on, and water and towels should be provided for washing the cow's udders. He conveyed the idea that cheese is poisonous by the neglect of this method. The President, Mr. Gould, remarked that the evils mentioned had been known to exist for a long time, and this accounts for the bad taste of butter and cheese.

Mr. McGraw of Tompkins County said that good dairy products cannot be made of the best grass and water, unless the milk is properly taken care of. In making purchase of butter and cheese of parties who took proper care to remove all offensive odors and keep all vessels clean and sweet he had never lost, while in buying of those who neglected these things he generally lost. He made the same statement with reference to hard and soft water on farms, for the reason that when the water is hard, the butter and cheese are inferior.

Mr. Faxon of Oneida dissented from this last position. He had used butter for 20 years made on a lime stone soil, and he did not wish better.

Mr. McGraw lives two miles from a factory, keeps from 20 to 25 cows; the ratio of production is 100 ℔ of butter, 300 ℔ of cheese; and 9½ ℔ of milk make one pound of cheese. He paid $3,000 for 30 cows, Durham grade; got 57 cents, then 51 cents for butter, and when it fell, he packed. He supplied five eating houses; still, sometimes with all their care, some lots would be rejected. Fine old pastures are important for milk or beef. Clover is not desirable. Stock grows fastest and does best on blue grass and white clover bottoms, and the older the better. At the factory five cows support one hog on whey alone; but this food gives growth more than fat; and they sell them off in September, never keeping them till the weather gets chilly.

SECOND DAY.

SARATOGA, Sept. 12, 1866.

The weather is fine; yesterday's long rain has made everything pleasant, and the attendance is large. A class of people differing from those usually attracting attention in Saratoga fill the streets and crowd the grounds.

The objects exhibited are varied and large, though there are some deficiencies.

POULTRY.

I have never seen so large a show of poultry. Many do not know how much attention is paid to this business, and partly as a curiosity I give a list of the different kinds of chickens, &c.: White, buff, gray, speckled, black and silver Dorkings; black, white and silver Polands; French fowls, Rumplin Leghorns, Buff Shanghais, Bullen Grays, Bramson Pootras, Black Spanish, Tartar games, Sumatra games, Earl of Derby, Indian Mountain games, Black Hamburg Dominiques, Sea-bright Bantams, Red Bantams, Java Bantams, Neuken Bantams, Pylo game, Speckled Java game, Black Crow game, Aylesbury ducks, two kinds, Muscong, South American and Cuban ducks, Ronin ducks, Cayuga ducks, Black Palm and White one gobbler, Wild [illegible] Guinea fowls, bronzed turkeys, African geese. Then there are 12 different kinds of pigeons, many of them very beautiful.

HOGS.

The show of hogs, included among others, Chesterwhite, improved do., Yorkshires, Suffolks and Crosses, Cheshires and Berkshires. I thought I had seen fine shows of hogs before, but never anything equal to this. Many were very fat and heavy, and all were clean as any gentleman. To see half a dozen fine pigs enjoying themselves at the maternal font gives the spectators some idea of connubial felicity.

CATTLE.

On the whole I think I have never seen a poorer show of cattle. There is very little good stock, or indeed any, except thoroughbreds. There are perhaps a hundred empty pens. There are a few Durham and Devon cows, but not near enough for a common dairy. I was told that all the best graded stock has been sold out of the county. Hardly. It is difficult to get to Saratoga with stock, and great complaints are made about the difficulties in getting many other articles hither.

EVENING MEETING.

At the opening of this meeting, Mr. Gould, President, read the decisions on the trials of mowers, reapers, &c. The document is very long. I give further substance:

CLASS 1.—Three mowers were prominent: Buckeye No. 10, R. I. Clipper No. 18, and Wood's No. 8. Of these the stubble of the two first were slightly shortest, but for evenness and smoothness of cut, for adaptation to uneven ground, and to different kinds of bottom, of weeds and grasses and to the admirable way in which the grass was left for drying, the cutting of the three machines was nearly all that could be asked, and were all marked 40 by the judges, denoting perfection of work, and they were the only ones thus marked. In clover the following were the marks: Buckeye, 40; R. I. Clipper, 32; Wood, 29.

On the whole the judges give the preference to the Buckeye for quality of work.

Regarding ease of draft, we have as follows: Buckeye, 180.56 ℔; Red Clipper, 199.00 ℔; Woods, 186.74 ℔. On another occasion, in the above order: 227.13 ℔; 336.22 ℔; 257.62 ℔. There was ambiguity on account of different lengths of cut, and new trials were had to average, but on the whole in this respect they do not decide which is best.

As to liability to break, they decide that the Buckeye best is provided against accidents, and they give it preference. They think, too, that the wheels of the Buckeye will outlast those of the Clipper. Still they speak highly of the finish of the Clipper. For another reason, they think the Buckeye more durable, which is owing to the advantage taken to get up the slow or first motion with bevel gearing, and the second fast with spurs. The Buckeye's side draft was 2¼ ℔, Clipper, 5 ℔, and Wood's, 6℔; hence, for this they give it preference. They also give it preference for portability because, in moving, it folds its bar completely over the frame. They also give the preference in facility of management on account of the folding of the finger-bar. Hence, they award the gold medal to Adriance, Platt & Co. for the Buckeye Mower.

CLASS 2.—D. M. Osborn & Co.'s Reaper received the premium for quality and work, ease of draft, durability, simplicity, facility—hence the gold medal was awarded them.

CLASS 2½.—*Self Rakers.*—There is a long description of different trials with five different machines. They give the gold medal to Seymour, Morgan & Allen for *various* kinds of work, though the draft is 59—9 pounds greater than all competitors.

CLASS 3.—*Combined Mowers and Reapers, Hand Rakers.*—There are seven competitors; some were peculiarly well adapted to difficult work; some were so nearly alike as to make judging difficult, but they give the gold medal to Wood's machine, principally for its durability.

CLASS 4.—*Combined Reapers with self-raking or dropping attachment.*—There were 10 competitors, and the trial was long, close and difficult. Some had superior points; but Williams, Wallace & Co.'s machine, having the greatest number, got the gold medal.

THIRD DAY.

SARATOGA, Thursday, Sept. 13, 1866.

The weather is still all one could wish, and the attendance is so large that it is almost impossible to approach any interesting object. The railroads, running special trains, bring in thousands, and it was estimated by good judges that as many as fifteen thousand were in the town and on the grounds during a large part of the day. Of course the hotels are filled, the country houses have a plenty to do, and private families have taken in friends and others. On every corner there are shows, salesmen, beggars and strange characters. There is a constant whirl and cry; sometimes teams interlock and the streets block up; still there is no disturbance, and I have not seen one drunken man.

In the morning there was a grand display of carriage-horses around the ring—a few were first-rate team horses—and it was judged one of the best exhibitions of horses ever made at any fair in the State.

The agricultural machinery was in full force, and included every kind which has been so useful in multiplying day's works, showing excellent workmanship and finish. Among the new things was the hay tedder, which attracted crowds; and a threshing machine for threshing any kind of grain without breaking the straw. This is called Palmer's Climax. It was worked by two horses, and it is claimed that less power is required than where the straw is torn to pieces, while there is additional value in the ease with which the straw can be bound up and stacked or put away in a barn. To handle loose straw requires labor which no farmer likes. Straw usually is worth as much as hay, and it is really indispensable if one would successfully grow strawberries.

A new corn husker was on the ground, but it met with an accident early in the day and I did not see it at work, but I was told by a judge who saw it that it is all it claims to be. It is a fixture and hardly can be taken into the field; the stalks are laid on a platform, in which is a cavity into which the ears drop when they are husked, and the stalks are carried off over the machine. The inventor says that the faster it goes the better it will work. If this is true, an important invention is before our people, though it is an objection with large corn-growers that it cannot well be taken into the field, for the weight must be at least half a ton.

The plan of churning or obtaining power for other light work, by means of a hundred pound or other greater weight being wound up and running slowly down, deservedly attracted attention. It is not exactly new, but it would seem to be capable of extensive application.

Many kinds of endless chain-powers were on the ground, all involving the motive power of horses, which one may almost say is killing to this noble animal. There is a pressing need for motive power to do farm work. It should be of general application. Steam is too expensive, and this referred to is cruel. Indeed, the events of the age, in our country, demand a discovery in this direction which shall do for the farmer what steam has done for the manufacturer. While very many inventors are seeking for this, there are others whose attention has not been directed to it as much as it should be. I have very little doubt but that during the next ten years a cheap motive power will be discovered which will add more to productive industry than all that reapers, mowers, threshers and the like now have done.

The show of fruit was creditable. There were very nice apples, pears and a few peaches. Grapes were from many sections and made a nice show. A part were not ripe, as the season is too early for the north part of the State. Dr. Grant's Iona and Israellas were ripe and nice, and Mr. Baily's Adirondac from Plattsburg, away north, were quite ripe. Mr. Rodgers's Hybrids looked very well. Of different varieties of plums, there were many excellent specimens. The apple crop in this part of the State must be poor, or there can be put few trees, for there are few apples for sale. Pears, too, are scarce, and all kinds of fruit. It seems a truth that the demand for fruit rapidly is exceeding the supply, and, unless planting is done on an immense scale, it will soon be as impossible for common people to procure as it was in the middle ages, when apples was almost as rare as pearls.

There were beautiful collections of flowers from various parties. The show of gladiolas, in particular, was gorgeous; in fact, every variety was well represented, and made a most attractive sight.

The dairy and farm productions were creditable, and though there is great complaint from many sections of dry or unfavorable weather, some farmers show they have not suffered. It is true there might have been larger quantities of vegetables and the like, but within late years farmers have paid less attention to bringing these articles to State fairs, and reserve them for county fairs.

The exhibition of pictures was extensive, but badly located and lighted, and in a barn-like structure. In proximity to these were articles of domestic manufacture, such as flannels, bed-quilts, and evidences of household industry, showing that farmers' wives are not wholly idle, and they serve to encourage young married people to produce imitations.

There were a great many objects attracting attention which would be agreeable to specify more particularly; but as the evening metings are to be reported, giving the result of the experience in various directions of the best farms in the State, and as the great mass of articles are not new, and for years have been shown at county and State fairs, the space allotted does not permit going into greater details.

LAST DAY.

SEPTEMBER 14, 1866.

The day opened cloudy; by 9 o'clock rain fell, only a few had come to the ground, and a part of these went back, when the Fair really came to an end, having had but two good days.

Then commenced the awarding of premiums, and packing for removal. The eating-houses had one more miserable dinner. There was the usual grumbling at what was called the stupidity of committees, and their mistakes—there was protesting of the threshing-machines, the showmen and hackmen bawled, and everybody wanted to get away.

The receipts were about $11,000, which is less than last year, but which did very well considering the difficulty of access. Honor to the State of New-York, there was no horse racing.

The following is the award of prizes. "Committee 69," in which are all models and inventions not classified, did not finish, and they will report to the Executive Committee at Albany:

CATTLE.

SHORT-HORN BULLS.

Best Bull, 3 years old and upward, "Mess Trooper," C. J. Wyres, $20 and Diploma.
Bull "Monitor," J. J. Vanderveer, $15.
Bull, 2 years old, "Kirk Cavington," E. Cornell, $20.

SHORT-HORN COWS.

Cow "Mesurka," J. O. Sheldon, $25 and Diploma.
Second best Cow, "Gem of Oxford," J. O. Sheldon, $15.
Third best Cow, "Loellia," E. Cornell, Transactions.
Heifer, 2 years old, "Loretta," E. Cornell, $20.

DEVON CATTLE.

Bull, Jas. Smart, $20 and Diploma.
Bull Calf, Joseph Hilton, $5.

COWS.

Cow, Joseph Hilton.

HEREFORDS.

Third best Bull, B. O. Moses, Redfalls, Transactions.
Cow, B. O. Moses, $20 and Diploma.

MORGANS OR BLACK HAWK.

Best brood mare, with foal at her foot, F. D. Curtiss, $20 and Diploma.
Best draught, S. B. Donaldberger, $20 and Diploma.
Second best, E. A. Mires, $15.
Third best, S. Hackettraper, Yousit.
Best matched, D. M. Osborn, $15.

SHEEP.

LONG-WOOLED LEICESTER.

Best rams, 2 years and up, $10.
Second best, C. Boughton, premium withheld, $8; L. & W. S. Allen, book.
Best 1 year, Walcott & Campbell, $10.

SOUTH DOWNS.

Best rams, 2 years, L. L. Lorillard, $10.

MERINOS.

Second best two-year ram, A. Chamberlain, $8.
Best under 2 years, F. Hellenbeck, $10.

SWINE.

Best Boar, 2 years, H. D. Jacobs, $10.
Second best, S. S. Cavenaugh, $5.
One year, A. C. Clark, $10.
Second best, S. Cavenaugh, $5.

POULTRY.

White Dorkings, H. Warner, $2.
Second best, S. & W. S. Allen, $2.
Gray Dorkings, L. L. Lorillard, $3.
Second best, E. A. Wendell, $2.
Black Spanish, S. & W. S. Allen, $3.
Second best, E. A. Wendell, $2.

IMPLEMENTS FOR WORKING GROUND AND PUTTING IN CROPS.

Best collection of Plows, Warren, Lovejoy, & Co., Diploma.
Best Harrow, H. H. Monroe, $5.
Best two horse cultivator, Crew & Dennis, $5.
Second best, W. H. Burtis, $3.

A PRUNING TALK.

If the orchard and other fruit trees along the lanes, roads and about the buildings were not properly pruned and otherwise attended to in July and August, it is far better to perform the work now than leave it until next season. A wound made early in September, if it does not begin to heal over the same season, will harden up and present a healthy appearance, which it retains until covered with the next season's new growth. We should prefer removing large limbs about the middle of July, so as to get as much of the wound covered as possible the same season, but it is better to do it now, when farm labor is not pressing, than defer it for the uncertain future. Many persons fail to prune, fearing they do not understand it, while others are always hacking and overdo the thing, though this is seldom the case, few persons devoting the time to cut away even enough. Let us go into this young apple orchard, apparently planted about ten years ago, and tolerably thrifty, though it is evident the pruning has been entirely neglected. It would be more thrifty were the grass kept from forming a tough sward close to the body of the tree. A top dressing of manure every season would also benefit it. The tools wanted are a narrow fine tooth saw, an inch chisel, and pruning knife—*all sharp*. Also a pot of varnish made by dissolving gum shellac in alcohol to the thickness of molasses. Now let us look a moment at this first tree. One thing is decidedly wrong, and that is two trunks from the ground—one is all that should be allowed. But look close at these *two* trees, as they really are, to see which should be removed, for they are nearly of the same size. A close examination shows one rank and spiney, with a wild look, and following it to its source, we find it a sprout from the seedling *below* the graft or bud. This, of course, is to be cut away as close to the body of the remaining tree as possible, but what a pity such a vigorous growth should be allowed to rob the real tree. A bank of earth will protect the wound.

Our next specimen is a regular forked or crotched tree, the two halves being about equal. There is danger of splitting down when the separate halves are weighed down with fruit, or a gale sweeps over the orchard. Removing one half now will leave the tree one-sided, so the best thing is to let it remain until about ten inches through below the fork, then bore through with an inch auger just below the junction, enlarge each end of the hole with a gouge, drive in an oak or other hard wood pin, saw off the ends and wedge firm. The new wood will soon cover the pin entirely, and it will be a great strength to the tree, but it is far better not to allow the young tree to form two equal forks. The third tree shows a pretty outline, and some persons would pass it in as nearly faultless, but remembering the old pruner's directions to make the head so open that a barrel could be set in the center to pick fruit in, and it is evident that something must be cut away. Here, as in other cases, the man with a saw should always view the tree for a few moments, from opposite sides, before removing the central branches, as an error cannot be rectified—not that a grave error is often committed, but there is a choice of limbs to be cut out. The pruner should also look through the next ten years and picture the tree then, which will greatly help in his decisions. In this specimen it is evident two or three of the central and cross branches—some of them of considerable size—must be removed, or in a few years it will be almost impossible to make one's way among the limbs, to say nothing of taking along a basket, let alone the barrel. Those branches with cross limbs, which will go to fill up the center, should be selected for removal in place of the straight ones, and the central, rather than the outer branches, should be cut out. Here are wounds fully two inches across, but they are made close to the body of the tree rather than three inches from it, with the idea of leaving stubs for handles to help climb by. This is a bad practice, and the worse when the limbs are hacked off with an ax. Our chisel is now used to pare the wound smoothly, and with a brush the whole is nicely varnished over to protect it from the weather. In the absence of the shellac and alcohol, grafting wax or cement may be applied to the wound. When used for such a purpose it is well to have the wax softer than for grafting, and applied with a brush. In some instances the pruning knife will be sufficient to remove small branches which would be in the way after a few years. Could we have taken this orchard when first set *only* the pruning knife would now be necessary, and the trees would not have wasted their strength in producing a growth to be removed.

Leaving the apple orchard to be finished after these directions, let us look among the pears. Here we have a great variety of growth, from the upright shoots of the Bartlett to the twisting limbs of the Vicar. Some sorts naturally assume a regular head, others require much cutting to bring them into shape. Again the fancy of the grower has much to do with forming the future pear tree. One wishes a "wine glass" outline, and so keeps the center entirely removed, another prefers the "pyramid" and prunes with reference to this form, while a third seeks a sort of union of the two. A person with a fancy for *weeping trees*, ties down the outer branches of his pears to short stakes driven in the ground, and so obtains his "graceful curves," while he who has made hedging a study plants his dwarf Dutchess pears in a straight line three feet apart, and by a free use of the shears produces a beautiful hedge, with fruit larger and more luscious than the *haw* of "Merrie England." Next comes a fancy grower, and he plants his dwarf pears in lines about his grounds, eight or ten feet apart, and builds a wire fence for training them upon, fan shape. The posts are in the line of trees, midway between them, also one close upon the back side of each tree. Six to eight wires are stretched a foot apart, from near the bottom of one tree, ascending to the middle post, and descending to the next tree, and so on as high as desired. The branches are spread out and trained upon these wires, which gives a fine effect to ornamental grounds. Of course the training must be begun with quite young trees, and not a little cutting and tying is requisite.

But to return to our ordinary Bartlett trees, in a rich soil, we see two errors were committed in their younger days. The tall, upright branches were not headed back to induce side shoots, and the center was not cut out, which makes it too crowded. True, heavy crops of fruit are bending down the top, which spreads it some, but still it is too thick, and the saw and knife must be used. It is the study of the most successful growers of dwarf pears to produce the fruit as near the body of the tree or its main branches as possible. In such positions the fruit is more accessible, less liable to blow off, and has more nourishment, hence grows larger. Summer pruning or pinching assists in this direction. Beginning the last of June the new growth of the most rampant branches is nipped with the thumb and finger, and as successive shoots push out a little of their growth is pinched off, so that by Fall they have made only about one half the length they would if allowed to grow unchecked. Finding itself hedged in growth the tree throws its forces into fruit buds forbearing the next season, and these buds are formed near the body of the tree. This Summer pinching may be carried to an extreme, keeping the tree all the time trying to add to its growth, so that cold weather overtakes it with unripened wood. It is better to omit the pinching after the first of September, the fruit buds being formed by that time for the coming season.

ADAM ON A NEW FARM.

BY THE EGYPTIAN PREACHER.

DONGOLA, Ill., Sept., 1866.

When the preacher finished his account of the origin of weeds, I saw the boys had been holding their breath, and I asked him if he would have more cider. He said he would. After he had wiped his mouth I asked him how he learned so many things about Adam. He said he studied it out, and what he had told was a small part. Ah! perhaps he could tell how Adam got along on a new farm, and whether the Devil troubled him.

"Yes, Sir," said the preacher. "I kin tell all about it. It's nigh onto fifty mild up ter the Saline, whar once a mouth I meet my 'pintments, and ridin' along I study out what Lige-wiester preach, besides a heap I never preaches. Yer Northern preachers can't do much without a barrel-draw full o' books; I don't want any book but the Bible; no, I don't want a dictionary."

One of the boys said it was thought impossible for a public speaker to get along without this book.

"Now see har, young man, ye may write a peert hand, and may be has read books, the lids o' which I ain't looked inter, but let me ax if a dictionary isn't ter larn how ter spell? Don't interrupt. Sartin 'tis. Well, how ye gwine ter find a word onless ye know how ter spell it? Why, young man, I spent most a whole day ter find one leetle word, and then I jist happened on it. So, don't ye see, if ye're got ter spell it fust, ye don't want ter look. No use, not a bolt.

"The way I do is ter start from the bottom o' things, and when I read how Adam, that great and good man, had a wife, and gals and boys, I knew he must a had this and 'tother thing, kase thar wa'nt no place he could borrer, and if he didn't have 'em, he couldn't a got along 'tall."

Here I told him that as civilization had not commenced, Adam could not have a house and tools as we have.

"Don't ye be troubled none 'bout that. I tell ye, I've studied this subject a heap. Dont nobody else seem ter understand the business, kase they begin at the wrong eend. Now say, ye put a man in a garding, with nothin but peaches and apples ter eat, and he'd die with the direc, or get the ager which'd throw him inter the Winter fever, and that'd fix him. Then think of his havin' a wife give ter him—buteous, in course—and then, soon as convenient, youngans, all laying out-doors, and nary rag ter kiver 'em and the skeeters and ticks bitin' on 'em, why, they'd be wus off nor hogs, kase hogs has brussels, and kin eat grass and waller, and don't want no more. Mighty booteous his old woman'd be after campin' out a spell, and no comb fur her nor towel ter wipe her face. So, ye see, he had ter have a house and a bed, and a bucket and cup, and a fire whar he could warm hisself and ter cook his wittels. Now, ye may say what ye're a mind ter; he had ter have tools, and I'll argy it with any man, little or big. Them things he couldn't a got hisself, kase it takes time, and afore he'd got 'em he'd been laid out. Who 'twas helped him I don't say, kase its easy nuff when a fellow can't swim ter git inter deep water.

"That's a heap more things on this p'int, but I won't dwell on 'em, fur, ye see, they b'long ter a sarmon I preaches at camp meetin's, and when I have fur orditors lawyers, marchents and dossifers.

"We all know Adam had ter roll out o' the garding, and ter open a new plantation. I understand all 'bout that business myself. Dad had a good farm in North Car'lina, and two niggers, but thar was too many o' us young uns, and crops got ter be mighty weak, not more nor a babe ter four cleves, so I come ter the Eelinois, and when I landed in old Jonesboro all I had was a hoss and a chist o' tools which my kin brung me, and six bitts in money. I squatted on gov'ment, and in five year I entred, but me and my old woman seed hard times afore we got a gwien, kase the range was most eat out afore we come.

"Adam didn't go farder nor two or three mild. He tuck off what plunder his boss could pull on the slide, and his old woman tote on her head, and he fixed up a shanty of poles and green brush whar he was gwien to clar land. In course he had a bustin' big spring; and the site was fust best, kaso such a job as startin' the human race wouldn't been begun on poor land. Them was happy days, for there was a big range, and there wa'n't no land office, no gov'ment, and no taxes. He drove of his stock, fur he had ter have hogs, cows and oxens, which is mighty handy in new ground. I don't spose the trees was worry big, kase they hadn't had much time to grow.

"Onct in a while he tuck his hoss and slide back ter the old place ter see what he could pick up, and nobody didn't drive him off kase he couldn't git a start no whar else. Fust he had ter pick corn, ter last till he could make 'nother crap, and thar was ingons, beets, taters and water millions which he left growin', and cabbage for his krout, and garding seeds—then he tuck sprouts off'n all the fruit trees; and thar was this, that and 'tother thing, so he would pile his slide with all the hoss could pull.

"I knew he must o'had a power o' work in him fur he was the dad o' all the good workin' fellers atter him, and he put in his time airly and late, for he had a heap ter do. Unfortunately, Canaan hadn't been cust then, so he couldn't buy no niggers, but his old woman helped him to pile brush, and role logs for his housen.

"In a few year he had a double log-house with a chimney ter each eend, and porches on both sides whar he could keep his sacks o' small grain, and his saddles and harness, and whar he could set and smoke his pipe on a rainy day, while his old woman was a spinnin' or weavin', and the young uns was cuttin' up. The cook-house was back, then he had a spring-house, and a smoke-house, a stable, and a palering around his cabbage patch to keep off the chickings, and everything was on the plan of the old place what was called Paradise.

"The range was fust best, and all his stock ran out, but it come up ev'ry night, kase it wanted ter be near the man and ter git a little salt, and as no body else kept hogs, he had a big gang which got plumb fat on the mast. It must a been like the Eelinois in airly day when the grass and pea vines made the range good all Winter, and a fat buck could a been killed any mornin' afore breakfast.

"Now, atter they got the plantation well opened, and it was abringin' on 'em in a big pile o' money every year, the Devil concludes he'd give 'em a call ter see how they got along. He comes in the Fall, when peaches and watermelions was ripe, expectin' ter have a good time. When he stopped and halloed, the dogs didn't bark a bait, but ran under the house. Now, Adam was a good, religious man, and tuck great kere ter bring up his chaps in nurture and admonition. So, ev'ry day he had 'em knock off work airly, say a hour by sun, and gitting 'em tergether in the room, they had a little Sunday school. Them young uns was handsome, ye better believe, and they was as smart as a steel trap. And they wasn't contrayry, for when they got a floggin', they didn't keep on bellerin', kase they knowed they desarved it. They was a sayin' their lessons when the Devil helloed. Imegiently they all run out inter the porch, and then come their pap. Adam said ter the Devil, says he, "How d'y?" The Devil says, "So's ter be a stirrin'. How's all you uns?" "Right peert, tho' some o' the chaps has the chicking pox; but come in, don't be afeared." The Devil tries ter let down the bars, but they was wedged ter keep out the hogs, so he jumps over sprier nor a cat. A gal brings a cheer out on the porch, and her pap got one hisself, and they sot down and went ter chattin'.

"Afore the door was the cows, and Eve was a milkin' 'em in a'tin, and a gal was keepin' watch o' the bucket fur her mam ter pour in the milk; and their hosses was comin' up and layin' down, and in the fence corners was their hogs. Other things was comin' up and layin' down, sich as deer, illephants, rhinocerhosses and camels, and on a hill clost by was the bars, tigers and lions. Their sheep was put in a lot by the stable kase some had ran off in the night.

"Eve seed him jump over the bars, and she'd a idy who he was; but she kept on milkin, and when she got through she tuk her milk ter the milkhouse and set it in crocks. Then she skimmed the morning's milk for supper, which her gal carried up by the back way on her head; then mam follered 'er with a little crock o' butter.

"Peared like supper was most ready, for somebody had tuck the kiver off the baker, and the corn bread smelled good thro' the whole house, and then thar was another good smell o' cabbage and bacon. Adam wondered what had done and gone with his old woman, so he went after her, and found 'er in 'tother house puttin' on a clean dress. He telled 'er that was a gentleman come and wantin' ter stop all night. She said may be he mought stay, but she wanted to look at him fust. Then she piled a lot o' new quilts in a cheer by the door and went inter the porch. The Devil gits up when he seed 'er, and makes a bow and a scrape. She makes a little curchy. One says 'Its a fine ev'nin',' and 'tother it pears like it mought rain.' He looked different, but she was most sartin she knowed him, and she watched him powerful sharp.

"Then supper was ready and they went thro' between the two housen and by the door whar the quilts was, inter the cook-room. Thar was a loom with a piece in it and a long table kivered with wittels, and all the young uns standin' round, and thar was their oldest gal, about 17, who'd been a cookin', and who stood ready ter pour the coffee out o' the teakettle—kase coffee pots wernt made then. The Devil hadn't seed 'er afore, and she was the peetiest gal ever on this yarth, and her pap and her mam thought a heap on 'er, and when the Devil seed 'er, he gin a wery perlite bow. Her mam, who was on the watch, seed then by his eyes who he was, fur he let it out, and she fired up on a suddent. They was jist a sittin down when Eve slipped back the cheer the Devil was gwine ter set in and he fell over in a bad shape. Then she tuck the paddle out o' the big mush-kettle over the fire and clost by, and gin him eight or ten licks, a sayin' she knowed who he was; he'd told a big lie about them apples and got 'em turned off their plantation, and now that they'd got 'nother gwien after a power o' hard work, and a heap o' bad luck, he'd come round ter cut up some more of his didos and ter git 'em turned off again. She knowed him. This time he was gwien ter git round her oldest gal. O, yes, she'd larn him.

"Ye see the Devil was tuck by surprise, and when he tried ter get up she slapped him in the face [illegible]

GOV. JOHN A. ANDREW'S ADDRESS,

DELIVERED AT BRATTLEBOROUGH, VT., SEPT. 7, 1866, BY INVITATION OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF VERMONT, AT THE FAIR HELD BY THE STATE SOCIETY AND THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NEW-ENGLAND.

I desire to attract the observation of this body of intelligent agriculturists to the subject of the diversification of industry, in its relation to the prosperity of the American farmer.

Of the prosperity of the American States, as an industrial civil society, and of the success which has attended their public economy, and their domestic policy, I know no better, or more commanding evidence could have been offered, than the evidence which is to be found in their increasing population, and especially in the more recent flow of immigration from other lands, and its constantly increasing volume. Prior to 1820 (since which time, by an act of Congress, the arrival of passengers has been officially recorded at the Custom Houses), the statistics of immigration have to be sought for among sources less authentic, and are more difficult of access and arrangement. But immigration in considerable numbers is mainly of recent origin. In the ten years immediately preceding the advent of the present century, about 50,000 persons are believed to have arrived from foreign countries to our own, and the census of 1800 found us with a population of 5,305,925 souls, including all races and conditions of men. From that time, however, up to the year 1820, about 150,000 persons in the whole are estimated to have emigrated to the United States. This period antedated the use of the power-loom, and it included, not only the earlier years of our constitutional history, but the period covered by the wars of Napoleon, the second war between the United States and Great Britain, and the American Embargo—unfavorable to emigration from Europe to America. But the next ten years, the period of mechanical invention, and the inauguration of a more thorough policy, looking to the development of diversified industry, advocated both by Gen. Jackson and Mr. Clay—the next ten years brought to our ports an immigration nearly equal to that of the twenty which had just preceded it. The immigration of the next decade rose to more than 540,000 persons, which result was nearly tripled during the ten years ending with 1850, and almost quintupled by the immigration of the decade which next succeeded. The ten years ending with 1860 witnessed the arrival on our shores from the various countries of the world foreign to our own, of an almost imperial population, of 5,459,421 being about as numerous as the population with which the Republic launched upon the career of the 19th century.

How well these people have prospered in their new homes, how well they have availed themselves of the opportunities of the New World, how steadily thrift has accompanied the opportunities of industry, there are a thousand proofs at hand. But there is none more emphatic or more touching than their generous and sympathizing contributions to the friends and relatives they left behind. Besides the gifts and remittances of which there is no accessible record, it appears that, between the years 1850 and 1860, there were remitted through the agency of bankers and merchants, by the foreign-born inhabitants of North America to their friends in Europe, an aggregate amount not less than $50,000,000.

Meanwhile—the population of the United States increasing more than 35 per cent—we have, as a people, added to our cultivation more than 50,000,000 acres of virgin land, increased our agriculture by the aid of machinery, in a ratio far greater than the growth of our population, built and equipped more than 22,000 miles of railway, raising the amount of capital invested in these essential means of transit and transportation from only $296,640,148, (in 1850,) to $1,150,5[illegible] ...

Meanwhile, the cash value of the farms of all the States and Territories of the Union had, during this same period, increased in a ratio which far outran the growth in numbers of the American people. By the census of 1850, the cash value of the farms of Vermont was returned at $63,[illegible]; and 10 years later, increasing by 50 per cent in a decade, they were valued at $91,511,673; and the grand aggregate cash value of real estate in the Union ascended from $[illegible] to the sum of $6,638,414,221, more than doubling itself in the single term of 10 revolving years. The machinery and implements used in performing the labor of the farm, are universally known to have increased in variety ...

[illegible]

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.

... of which we trust will be interesting to others who make a specialty of growing pears for market.

I will commence, said Mr. QUINN, with the Duchesse d'Angoulême, because with me it has proved the most profitable. When perfectly ripened, it is delicious, and its great size much in its favor. Specimens often weigh a pound, sometimes more. It does best on quince, is a strong grower, and prolific. Here is the Beurré Clairgeau another very profitable market variety. The tree is vigorous and naturally of pyramidal form. The fruit is large, attractively colored, yellow, fawn and crimson, with russet dots; ripe in October and November, and I have sold them at $12 a bushel, and as the tree yields well, this is very profitable. Here is the Andrews, a very choice variety for family use, but as it does not bear handling well, it is not so valuable for market; but it is a pear that I would recommend for every private collection. It is an American seedling, of excellent flavor, large size; skin smooth and rather thick; pale yellowish green, with dull red cheek. The flesh is greenish white and full of juice. Its fault is rotting at the core. The Bonne d'Ezee is an excellent August pear, very sweet, productive, profitable; fruit large; light yellowish green, with russet patches; flesh white and juicy. The tree is vigorous and productive, but apt to crack. This is the Doyenne Boussock, which is an excellent pear for an amateur; size large; deep yellow, clouded with russet, blushed; flesh, melting, sweet and aromatic. The tree grows strong, and is a profuse bearer. The Beurré Superfin has been much lauded; but I really cannot say much in its favor. The tree is very vigorous and productive, and fruit large and fine looking, but it is not first quality; ripens November and December. The Louise Bonne de Jersey is one of the most profitable varieties grown for market. It bears well, keeps well, sells well. Tree is vigorous; fruit large, and of handsome form, and comes into market directly after the Bartlett, and I rate it as first-class. Beurré Diel (so called after an individual of that name) is in every respect first rate, and a very profitable market pear; though in some situations it cracks, it does not upon our soil. The tree is vigorous and productive, and fruit large; orange yellow when fully ripened. The Belle Lucrative is not attractive, and not well known in market, and therefore does not sell well, although it is one of the best Autumn pears known. It is always good, and gives satisfaction to those who eat it, and by many considered equal to the Seckel. It should be in every private collection. The tree bears beyond any other; the fruit hangs in clusters like ropes of onions; is of medium size; pale yellowish green. The Sheldon, an American seedling, will yet make a great mark in the world. It should be one of the leading varieties cultivated everywhere for market. The fruit is medium size; yellowish green; very hard; bears handling; ripens in October. Seckel is too well known, perhaps, to need description. It is among the smallest sized pears grown; is a native American, originated on the farm of Mr. Seckel near Philadelphia. It is without doubt the most excellent variety known. The Urbaniste is a late Autumn or Winter pear; medium size, though about one-half run too small for sale. I do not find it a profitable variety to grow for market, as it does not sell well. Onondaga, or Swan's Orange, supposed to have originated at Farmington, Conn., is of large size; coarse yellow skin, dotted with russet, sometimes blushed; flesh buttery and rich, when in perfection. It is a fruit of which you are never quite certain, as it is often acid and not rich. If left too long on the tree it rots at the core. The Winter Nelis has few equals from January to March. It is what I call a very good quality of Winter pear, and the tree is a free bearer. Now here is the Vicar of Winkfield, which has a character which may be set down as good, bad or indifferent, according to the opinion of cultivators. The tree requires age before it comes into bearing, then it is productive and profitable to sell at $5 a barrel, at which the fruit sells readily in this market in Autumn for cooking purposes, and many persons who use it do not know that it could be ripened at a high temperature into an excellent Winter fruit. The Vicar is a good tree to work other varieties upon. The Bartlett is too well-known for its excellence to need description. It ...

[illegible]

MARRIED.

AVERY—TODD—On Wednesday, Sept. 12, at Katonah, by the Rev. E. R. Otherman, Alfred F. Avery to Ophilia J. Todd, all of Katonah, N. Y.

BERRY—TROVER—On Wednesday, the 12th inst., at the house of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. M. Dickson, Henry K. Berry to Abbie H. Trover, all of Newark, N. J.

BLAUVELT—HEDGES—In the Presbyterian Church of Chester, N. J., on Tuesday, September 11, by the Rev. J. F. Brewster, the Rev. Geo. M. S. Blauvelt of Tappan, N.Y., to Jennie E. Hedges, daughter of the late Henry Hedges of Chester, N. J.

BRITTON—BERRY—In Kent, Conn., on Wednesday, September 5, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. E. Scudder, Chas. P. Britton of New-York to Miss Caroline Berry of Kent.

DU BOIS—RAYNER—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Tuesday, September 11, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Albert Z. Gray, J. Gesman Du Bois of Scranton, Pa., to Anna K., daughter of W. O. Rayner of the former place.

KASSON—STERLING—At Christ Church, Poughkeepsie, on Tuesday, Sept. 11, by the Rev. D. G. Wright, W. Marsh Kasson of this city to Carrie L. Sterling, daughter of the late Junius L. Sterling of Poughkeepsie.

POWERS—ROSE—On Thursday, August 23, at the United States Legation, Paris, by the Rev. Prof. Emerson, Longworth, son of Hiram Powers, esq., to Georgiana, eldest daughter of Wm. W. Rose, esq., of New-York.

POND—HANFORD—In Yonkers, on Friday, Sept. 7, at the residence of the bride's mother, by D. M. Seward, D. D., Yonkers, assisted by the Rev. William E. Moore, Westchester, Pa., the Rev. Theo. S. Pond of New-York to Julia J. Hanford, daughter of the late A. G. Hanford, Columbus, Ohio. No cards.

RIKER—COHEN—At Green Brook, N. J., on Thursday, September 13, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Theodore S. Brown, Richard W. Riker of Brooklyn to Frances M., daughter of Morris Cohen, esq., of the former place.

ROBINSON—PORTER—On Thursday, September 13, at Waterbury, Conn., by the Rev. Elisha Whittlesey, Henry C. Robinson of New-York to Celinda J. Porter of Waterbury.

THOMPSON—BOYER—In Watertown, N. Y., on Wednesday, Sept. 5, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by the Rev. Theodore Babcock, D. D., John C. Thompson of Mobile, Ala., to Julie, daughter of the late Joseph Boyer of Watertown.

MARRIAGE NOTICES are inserted in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE for 75 cents.

DIED.

ADAMS—At Elizabethport, N. J., on Wednesday, September 12, William Adams, in the 64th year of his age.

BISHOP—After a short illness, at Titusville, Penn., on Tuesday, Sept. 11, Howard Bishop, in the 25th year of his age.

CLIFT—At Croton Falls, N. Y., on Sunday, Sept. 9, Leonard Daggett Clift, aged 73 years.

CORNELL—At Belleville, N. J., on Wednesday evening 12th inst., Charles R. Cornell, formerly a resident of this city, in the 61st year of his age.

DAVIDSON—At Glen Cove, on Monday evening, 10th inst., Albert, youngest child of Daniel M. and Julia B. Davidson, aged 10 months.

DAVIS—At Redding, Conn., on Thursday, Sept. 13, Isabella Davis, daughter of Capt. H. Davis, aged 27 years.

DEVOE—At Fordham, on Thursday evening, 6th instant, Henry Meyer, son of Fred. W. and Sarah M. Devoe, aged 8 years.

GUMMERE—At Burlington, N. J., on Thursday, the 13th inst., Samuel R. Gummere, in the 78th year of his age.

HOSFORD—At Goshen, N. Y., on Monday, Sept. 10, Laura Evelyn, daughter of Henry and Fannie E. Hosford, aged 1 year, 2 months and 13 days.

HILL—At Catskill, N. Y., on Thursday morning, 6th inst., Mrs. Mary Hill, relict of the late Ebland Hill, jr., in the 78th year of her age.

JONES—At St. Louis, on Friday, Aug. 31, Mrs. Mary C. Jones, aged 62 years, relict of David W. Jones, formerly of Boston.

LYON—At Portchester, on Tuesday, Sept. 11, Benjamin F. Lyon, youngest son of the late Capt. Gilbert Lyon, in the 37th year of his age.

MOFFAT—At Long Branch, on Monday, Sept. 3, Julia A., widow of William B. Moffat, M. D.

McGEORGE—On Wednesday, Sept. 5, at Goldens Bridge, Westchester Co., Mary, wife of John B. McGeorge of New-York City, and daughter of the late John Raab of Philadelphia.

Announcements of DEATHS are inserted in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE for 75 cents.

N. Y. WHOLESALE PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING Sept. 15, 1866.

[Expressly for THE N. Y. TRIBUNE by our own Reporter.]

The following are the current rates of articles in good condition, as sold by commission houses at wholesale. Shippers receive 5 to 10 ⅌ cent less, deducted for commissions, beside freight and other charges. Parties receiving produce to sell, often with the request that immediate returns be made, cannot always obtain the prices which transient buyers have to pay. Our figures are intended more for the farmer than the merchant, and we prefer not to disappoint by giving the outside prices of very choice articles.

BEANS AND PEAS.

There is no change to report this week. Trade quiet, with ...

[illegible]

MEATS.

We quote:

Beef Sides, ⅌ lb	12½ @15½
Beef, fore quarter, ⅌ lb	9 @13
Beef, hind quarter, ⅌ lb	16 @18½
Mutton, carcases, ⅌ lb	8 @12
Lambs, ⅌ lb	10 @15
Pork, city dressed, ⅌ lb	13½ @14

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls are plenty and slow of sale. Ducks and geese sell best, Chickens are in fair demand. Turkeys lower. We quote:

Chickens, Spring, ⅌ pair	75 @$1 00
Chickens, ⅌ lb	21 @ 22
Fowls, ⅌ pair	1 00 @ 1 25
Fowls, ⅌ lb	18 @ 20
Ducks, young, ⅌ pair	75 @ 1 50
Geese, Western, ⅌ pair	2 00 @ 2 50
Geese, New-Jersey and State, ⅌ pair	3 00 @ 3 50
Turkeys, ⅌ lb	25 @ 28

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes are in full supply and nearly unchanged in price. Sweets are lower, with some coming from New-Jersey. Garlic is advancing. We quote:

Cabbages, ⅌ 100	6 00 @ 8 00
Corn, sweet, ⅌ 100	50 @ 60
Cucumber Pickles, ⅌ 1,000	2 00 @ 2 50
Garlic, ⅌ 100 bunches	8 00 @10 00
Nutmeg Melons, N. J., ⅌ bbl	75 @ 1 25
Onions, ⅌ 100 strings	3 00 @ 3 50
Onions, red and yellow, ⅌ bbl	1 75 @ 2 00
Potatoes, Buckeye, ⅌ bbl	1 75 @ 2 25
Potatoes, Jackson, ⅌ bbl	1 75 @ 2 00
Potatoes, Garnet Chili, ⅌ bbl	1 75 @ 2 00
Potatoes, Peachblow, ⅌ bbl	2 50 @ 3 00
Potatoes, Prince Albert, ⅌ bbl	1 75 @— —
Potatoes, Mercer, ⅌ bbl	2 50 @ 3 00
Potatoes, Va., Sweet, ⅌ bbl, bulk	4 50 @— —
Potatoes, Del., Sweet, ⅌ bbl	5 00 @ 5 25
Potatoes, N. J., Sweet, ⅌ bbl	4 00 @ 4 50
Pumpkins, Cheese, ⅌ 100	6 00 @ 8 00
Squashes, Boston Marrow, ⅌ bbl	1 00 @ 1 25
Tomatoes, ⅌ bushel	40 @ 60
Turnips, Russia, ⅌ bbl	2 50 @ 2 75
Watermelons, ⅌ 100	10 00 @25 00

HIDES, SKINS, AND FURS.

Trade in these continues very dull. We quote:

Badger, each	25 @ 60	Mink, pale	$1 25 @ 3 50
Bear, each	$8 00 @10 00	Muskrat No. 1	45 @ 55
Beaver, blk ⅌ lb	2 25 @ 2 75	do. No. 2	35 @ 40
Beaver, pale ⅌ lb	1 00 @ 1 75	do. Kits	10 @ 12
Calf, gr'n, ⅌ lb	28 @ 29	Opossum	15 @ 20
Cat, house, ea.	10 @ 25	Otter, North'n	3 50 @ 6 00
do., wild, each	25 @ 60	do., Southern	2 00 @ 4 00
Cattle, green hides, ⅌ lb	8 @ 10	Racoon, N'th'n	50 @ 80
		do., Southern	30 @ 45
Deer, Wat. dr lb	35 @ 45	Sheep & Lambs	60 @ 1 08
Fox, Red, each	1 25 @ 1 75	Skunk, Striped	10 @ 30
do., Gray	25 @ 1 00	do., Black	50 @ 90
Fox, Silver	$8 00 @30 00	do., White	5 @ 8
Marten, each	1 50 @ 5 00	Wolf, Mnto, ea.	2 50 @ 3 00
Mink, dark	5 00 @ 7 50	Wolf, Prairie, ea	1 00 @ 1 2[illegible]

SUNDRIES.

We quote:

BEESWAX, pure, ⅌ lb	38 @ 40c.
BEESWAX, impure, ⅌ lb	25 @ 35c.
CIDER, new, ⅌ gal	15 @ 20c.
CORN MEAL, coarse, ⅌ 100 lb	$1 55 @$1 60
BROOM CORN, ⅌ lb	7 @ 12c.
FEATHERS, Live Geese, old, ⅌ lb	60 @ 75c.
FEATHERS, Live Geese, new fine, ⅌ lb	90 @ 95c.
FEATHERS, mixed, ⅌ lb	25 @ 35c.
GINSENG, Western, ⅌ lb	90 @$1 00
GINSENG, Southern, ⅌ lb	$1 00 @$1 10
HONEY, Clover, boxes, ⅌ lb	28 @ 32c.

HALSTED BROS. & PUTNAM,
No. 63 PEARL-ST., New-York,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Send for Weekly Price-Current and Marking Plate.
Our Motto:
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RUPTURE.

WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS cures this distressing affliction. NO PRESSURE on the BACK or SPERMATIC CORD. The pressure is INWARD and UPWARD. FEMALE SUPPORTERS, on the same principle, having a LIFTING, SUSTAINING power. Pamphlets free. Sold wholesale and retail by WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS CO., Sole Proprietors, No. 609 Broadway.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, September 17, 1866.

	Buying.	Selling.		Buying.	Selling.
Registered, '81	111½	111½	June, 7.30	105¾	106
Coupon, '81	111	111½	July, 7.30	105¾	106
5-20 Registered, '62	108½	109	June, C. I. Notes, 1864	116½	117
5-20 Coupon, '62	111	111½	July, C. I. Notes, 1864	116	116½
5-20 Coupon, '64	108½	109	Aug., C. I. Notes, 1864	115½	116
5-20 Coupon, '65	108½	109	Oct., C. I. Notes, 1864	114½	115
10-40 Registered	98½	99	Dec., C. I. Notes, 1864	113½	114
10-40 Coupon	98½	98¾	May, C. I. Notes, 1865	111½	112
N. Y. Bounty Loan	105½	106	Aug., C. I. Notes, 1865	110	110½
Gold	143¾	143¾	Sept., C. I. Notes, 1865	109½	110
August, 7.30	105¾	106	Oct., C. I. Notes, 1865	109	109½

SEVEN PER CENT PER ANNUM
PAYABLE IN GOLD,
ON THE
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Alexandria and Fredricksburgh Railway Company.

☞ The subscription books for the balance of the one million dollars of the above bonds will be opened at our office, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst.

These bonds, dated June, 1866, have thirty years to run, and are secured by a first mortgage and deed of trust to D. R. MARTIN, President Ocean National Bank, and ROBERT TURNER, of Turner Brothers, No. 11 Nassau-st. Principal and interest payable in gold. The interest payable half yearly at the Ocean National Bank on the 1st days of June and December.

This is believed to be the very best opportunity now offered for investment; this road, now rapidly approaching completion, being the main artery of Communication between Washington and Richmond and consequently between the Northern and Southern States, is 7[illegible] miles shorter than the route now in use, which is 171 miles in length.

For full particulars apply to

FISK & BELDEN,
BANKERS,
No. 37 BROAD-ST.

ARTIFICIAL ARMS, with new patent Shoulder motion. LEGS, with lateral and [illegible] motion of the ankle, to accommodate the [illegible] all grades and inequalities. Send for a Circular. [illegible]GLAS BLY, M. D., No. 658 Broadway, N. Y., [illegible] 148 West Fourth-st., Cincinnati, O., or Chicago, Ill., opposite Post-Office.

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Gilmore's Improved Cornet.

Price Lists sent free by mail.

CELEBRATED BAND INSTRUMENTS,
Acknowledged by the Musical Profession to be *the most perfect instruments in the world.* When purchasing at a music store, ask to see, and try one of Gilmore & Co.'s instruments. If you cannot be supplied at the music stores, send direct to the manufactory.
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WASHES WELL! WEARS WELL!

TRADE

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THE GENUINE MAGIC RUFFLE!

These goods, having the above trade-mark on the Box and Card, are warranted to measure six full yards in each piece, and to WEAR and WASH as well as any made by hand.

THE GENUINE MAGIC RUFFLES, still manufactured by the original inventors and patentees, on superior machinery, from the best materials, and under careful supervision, have withstood the tests of six years' constant use, giving invariable satisfaction.

Manufactured by the MAGIC RUFFLE COMPANY, No. 95 Chambers-st., New-York. Also Manufacturers of RUFFLE FLUTING IRONS. HOME-MADE RUFFLES.

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WARD'S
PAPER COLLARS

For ladies and gentlemen, the largest assortment in the New World,
TO BE HAD EVERYWHERE.
And wholesale and retail at the manufactory, No. 387 Broadway, New-York.

50 PER-CENT SAVED BY USING

B. T. BABBITT'S best Medicinal SALERATUS, "made from common salt." Bread made with this Saleratus contains, when baked, nothing but common salt, water and flour. Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72 and 74 Washington-st., N. Y.

50 MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP
PER-CENT SAVED BY

USING B. T. BABBITT'S PURE CONCENTRATED POTASH, or READY SOAP MAKER. Warranted double the strength of common Potash, and superior to any other saponifier or ley in the market. Put up in cans of 1 pound, 2 pounds, 3 pounds, 6 pounds, and 12 pounds, with full directions, in English and German, for making Hard and Soft Soap. One pound will make 15 gallons of Soft Soap. No lime is required. Consumers will find this the cheapest Potash in market. For sale by all Druggists and Grocers. B. T. BABBITT,
Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72 and 74 Washington-st., N. Y.

THE MOUNTAIN TREES ARE FALLING.

The poet sung: "O spare that tree,"
When only one was falling:
What would he sing, if now with me,
Where scores on scores of old trees fall,
Where crash on crash the thoughts appall—
It is the woodman's calling.

In vain I sing: "O spare those trees;"
Which your strong hand is crushing;
In vain I bend my suppliant knees,
And cry, "O spare the mountain side!"
I still must see with giant stride,
The woodman onward rushing.

I still must see the hemlocks fall,
And hear them downward thund'ring;
An hundred feet they 're tow'ring tall,
But still the axman's work and will,
The giant trees has power to kill,
And downward they are thund'ring.

The mountain side is growing bare;
The hemlocks they are falling;
But what doth he the woodman care,
For works of God an hundred years?
He has for these no falling tears,
For tears are not his calling.

He strikes to sweep the forest down;
His only love for mountains
Is what they yield to build the town,
Not what they yield the soul to please,
With sight of rocks and giant trees,
Which wake emotion's fountains.

SOLON ROBINSON.

THE DRY GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY, September 17, 1866.

The trade in Dry Goods has shown a steady movement during the week. The active demand of the last few weeks has materially reduced stocks of domestic goods, and the market cannot be said to be well assorted. Manufacturers are generally firm in their views as to the price of cotton goods, and, as an illustration of the basis of their firmness, they have recently bought quite freely of cotton. There is, however, no disposition to generally advance quotations at this comparatively late period of the season, and late quotations generally prevail. The export movement continues to be nominal.

The exports of domestic cottons from this port to foreign ports for the week ending September 13, 1866, have been as follows:

	Value.	Packages.
To China	$1,686	20
Total for the week	$1,686	20
Previously reported		5,134
Total since Jan. 1, 1866		5,154

Same time in 1865	147	Same time in 1862	3,369
Same time in 1864	1,008	Same time in 1861	47,181
Same time in 1863	2,639	Same time in 1860	71,930

Brown sheetings have been less in demand, and with a tendency to accumulate goods the price has declined ½ cent on standards. Fine grades are quiet but firm, being scarce. Indian Head, Appleton A, Lawrence C and Nashua X X standards are each quoted by agents at 22½c.; Massachusetts, Saranac, Wachusetts and Stark standards, each 22c.; 4-4 Nashua extra, 21c.; 4-4 Lancaster, 20½c.; 48-inch Wachusetts, and 48-inch Indian Head, each 33c.; 4-4 Agawam, 19c.; 4-4 Pittsfield, 4-4 Middlesex G, and 4-4 Otsego, each 18c.; 4-4 Macon, 22c.; 4-4 Graniteville, 21c.; ½ do. 17½c.; 4-4 Pawnee, 21c.; 4-4 Savage, 20c.; ½ Augusta, 17½c.; 4-4 Augusta, 21½c.; 4-4 Warren, 21½c. for A and 19½c. for C do.; 4-4 Standard, 19c.; 4-4 Miller's River, 16½c.; 4-4 Bay State, 17½c.; Indian Orchard, 16½c. for L, 18c. for W, 19c. for B B, 21c. for C, and 24c. for A; Lawrence, 21c. for E, 17c. for H, 19½c. for G, and 21c. for A; 21½c. for F, and 22c. for L; Boott, 17c. for H, 19½c. for O, 23½c. for S, and 20½c. for D; 4-4 Everitt, A A, 23c.; 4-4 Tremont, C, 17½c.; 4-4 Suffolk, R, 20c.; Appleton, 19c. for D; Pocasset Canoe, 40 inch, 25c.; do. K, 20c.; do. ½ F, 16½c.; 4-4 Medford, 21½c.; 4-4 Newmarket A, 21c.; Massachusetts, 19½c. for A, 21c. for B B, 16c. for C, and 19½c. for 33 inch, fine E do.; ½ Lanark, 10c.; 4-4 do., 18c.; 4-4 Tip Top, 22c.; 4-4 Oella, and 4-4 Mount Vernon, A, each 21c., and ½ Park, 17½c.

Bleached Shirtings are scarce in the finer grades, and in some cases sold ahead of production. Medium grades are more in demand and firmer. New-York Mills are still closely sold at 45c.; Wamsuttas at 40c. for 4-4, 45c. for 9-8, and 50c. for 5-4; 4-4 Tuscaroras and 4-4 Trent each sell freely at 36c.; Bartlett's brings 30c. for 4-4, 23c. for ¾, and 24½c. for 33-inch; 4-4 Newmarket, C, 26c.; 33-inch Massachusetts B B, 23½c.; 12-4 Hamilton W, $1; 4-4 Lonsdale 34c.; 4-4 Hope, 29c.; 4-4 Red Bank, 23c., and ½ do. 19c.; 4-4 Utica fine, 40c.; White Rock, 34c.; Pocasset F, 17c.; Social C, 17½c.; 4-4 do. Watertwist, 25c.; 4-4 Manville B, 24c.; do. X X, 26c.; Waltham 85c. for 10-4, 77½c. for 9-4, 65c. for 8-4, 30c. for 42-inch, and 23c. for 33-inch do.; 4-4 Forestdale, 32c.; 4-4 Slater's, 29c.; 4-4 Masonville, 34c.; 4-4 Wauregan Watertwist, 35c.; ½ Slatersville, 19c.; Lawrence, 22c. for A, 20c. for G, 17c. for H, and 26c. for B; 4-4 Boott B, 29½c.; ½ do. B, 23½c.; 36-inch Arkwright Watertwist, 35c.; 36-inch No. 1 Harris Co., 28c.; 32-inch No. 2 do., 21c.

Brown drills are in demand for the home trade, but are little wanted for export. Standards continue at 25c.

Cotton flannels are steady for the finer grades; but low qualities are offered at a concession. Laconia brown are held at 32½c; Nashua 27c; Franklin 26c; Arlington 25c; Eureka 24c; Beaman's 22½c; Hamilton stout F 32½c; do. extra wide 36c; do. X F 27½c; Massachusetts 31c; Prescott and Whittenton's each 30c; West Branch 18c; Tremont and Suffolk each 28½c; Hamilton wide bleached 37½c, do. F 35c; Beaman's Gile, Granite State and Naumkeag each 30c, and Whittenton's 32½c.

Stripes are comparatively quiet, but prices are steady. York sell at 34c.; Everitt, 26c.; Hamilton S, 31c.; Whittenton's, 22½c. for C, 25c. for B, and 32½c. for A; Amoskeag 3 do., 37½c. and Pacific 16. Ticks are in very fair demand at about late prices. Amoskeag sell at 60c. for A C A, 47½c. for A, 42½c. for B, 37½c. for C, and 32½c. for D; York, 40c. for 30-inch, and 50c. for 32-inch; Everitt, 30c.; Hamilton, 40c. for B T, 35c. for B T D, and 22½c. for B T X; Willow Brook, 45c.; Browns A C A, 28c; Pacifics, 30c. for ¾, and 40c. for 4-4 do.

Printing cloths show a slight reaction from the late high quotations. Sales of standard 64x64 have been made at 13½c.

In Prints there has been some effort to secure an advance in prices, but the movement was met with a determined resistance among buyers, and quotations generally remain about the same as last week. The following are the current quotations among the jobbers: Merrimack, W., 21 @ 22c., Merrimack, D., 18c., Cocheco, L, 20½c., Sprague's Fancies, 19c., Richmond's, 19c., American, 18½c., Dunnell's, 18½c., Allen's, 18½c., Garner & Co., 20c., Amoskeag, 17½c., Arnold's, 17c., Lowell, 16c., Naumkeag, 16c., Dutchess B, 16c., Wamsutta, 14½c., London Mourning (Sprague), 19c., Simpson Mourning, 18c., Amoskeag Mourning, 17c., Hamilton, 19c., Freeman, 16½c., Pacific, 19c., Victory, 16½c., Lancaster, 18½c., Glen Cove, 13½c., Home, 13½c., Empire, 12½c.

Mouslin delaines are still in brisk demand; stocks are quite low and in some quarters an advance upon 28c., the current quotation, is anticipated.

The trade in Woolens moves on steadily without any important changes in values. The most notable feature of the trade has been an effort to get off second-rate styles of fancy cassimeres at a concession. For all staple goods there is a steady demand at about late quotations. Common ingrain carpets are also offered at lower prices; otherwise the market is unchanged.

The market for foreign goods shows an active movement with firm prices for good styles of fancy dress goods, the better grades of merinos, bombazines, and plain colored black silks. The lower grades of fancy dress fabrics, however, are comparatively weak, being as usual in over supply. The importations for last week amounted to $2,914,072, against $2,-84,004 for the same period last year.

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PARLOR ORGANS. Our new Illustrated Catalogue is now ready, giving a full description of all the late important improvements and additions to our Church Organs, Harmoniums, Parlor Organs, and Melodeons. These improvements render our instruments the most desirable made, and they are pronounced unequaled by leading organists. Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Price List. CARHART & NEEDHAM, No. 97 East Twenty-third-st., New-York.

THE HORACE WATERS Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS, MELODEONS and CABINET ORGANS, Wholesale and retail. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand Pianos at bargains, from $60 to $725. Factory and Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Catalogue of prices sent to any address. HORACE WATERS.

TESTIMONIAL. Messrs. GEO. A. PRINCE & Co., Buffalo, New-York: ST. JOHNS, NEWFOUNDLAND, Dec. 27, 1865. I received your Catalogue for 1866, per this mail. It is a beautiful specimen of typographic, and gives an excellent illustration of your instruments. I have been selling your instruments since 1858, and since then have not heard of a *single complaint* while I sold nearly *one hundred* instruments. Yours, very truly, F. W. BOWDEN.

Instruction.

ALBANY LAW SCHOOL. Circulars obtainable from AMOS DEAN, Albany, N. Y.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Nos. 327 and 329 Fourth-ave., N. Y. FOR BOARDING AND DAY SCHOLARS. Send for Circulars. Rev. O. W. BACON, M. D. L.L. B., Principal.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, Perth Amboy, N. J. Send for full prospectus. Opens Sept 19.

FAMILY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES—ENGLISH, FRENCH and CLASSICAL. For circular address the Rev. GEO. GANNETT, A. M., 26 Pemberton-square, Boston, Mass.

LIVINGSTON PARK SEMINARY, Rochester, N. Y.—A Family School for Young Ladies. Mrs. C. M. CURTIS, Principal. Every facility is afforded for a thorough education. The location is high and healthy, and being adjacent to the Park is most admirable for a female seminary. For circular address the Principal.

IRON CITY COLLEGE, PITTSBURGH, PA.—The most popular, successful and cheapest Business College in the United States. The course of study and practical business training has been examined and approved by many of the most distinguished Bankers, Merchants and Business men in the country. See Circular. Upward of FIFTEEN THOUSAND STUDENTS from all parts of the United States and Canadas have graduated here in the last ten years. Students can enter at any time; total expenses for tuition, board, books, &c., from $100 to $150. For Circulars, address the Principals, SMITH & COWLEY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

N. Y. MEDICAL COLLEGE, AND HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, No. 74 East Twelfth-st.—The Fourth Fall Term will open Oct. 15. Address the Dean, Mrs. LOZIER, M. D., No. 361 W. Thirty-fourth-st., or Mrs. WELLS, care of Fowler & Wells.

THE NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE.—Telegraphic and Phonographic Institutes, Syracuse, N. Y. For full information, address D. T. AMES, Syracuse, N. Y.

TOWNSEND'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 260 Bowery, N. Y.—Separate instruction, day and evening, in Book-keeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Spelling, Grammar, &c. Every facility afforded for obtaining a thorough business education. Those whose early education has been neglected, receive *private* instruction in separate apartments. No classes.

UNION HALL FEMALE SEMINARY at Jamaica, Long Island, New-York, is now open for the reception of pupils. Terms $300 per annum. Miss H. M. O. STEVENS, Principal.

ANDERSONVILLE! A LIST OF UNION SOLDIERS BURIED AT ANDERSONVILLE GIVING NAME, REGIMENT, AND GRAVE-NUMBER OF EACH. 80 PAGES. 25 CENTS. Published by THE TRIBUNE, NEW-YORK. Sent by mail on receipt of price. For sale by all Newsdealers.

Teas and Coffees.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY, have selected the following kinds from their Stock, which they recommend to meet the wants of Clubs. They are sold at Cargo Prices, the same as the Company sell them in New-York, as the list of prices will show.

All goods sold are warranted to give satisfaction.

PRICE LIST.

YOUNG HYSON, 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10, best $1 25 ℔ ℔.
MIXED, 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 ℔ ℔.
JAPAN, $1, $1 10, best $1 25 ℔ ℔.
OOLONG, 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 ℔ ℔.
IMPERIAL and HYSON, best $1 25 ℔ ℔.
ENGLISH BREAKFAST, 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10, best $1 20 ℔ ℔.
GUNPOWDER, $1 25, best $1 50.

MADISON, JEFFERSON Co., IND., September 10, 1866.
GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY, Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey-st., corner Church, New-York.

THIS CLUB'S SEVENTH ORDER.

20 lbs. best Oolong	at $1 00	$20 00
16 do. best Imperial	at 1 25	20 00
10 do. best Gunpowder	at 1 25	12 50
5 do. best Young Hyson	at 1 25	6 25
5 do. best Japan	at 1 25	6 25
Total		$65 00

I received by express this morning the last lot ordered. It gives very general satisfaction. I will have to order more frequently than I have been doing, to keep up a supply. I shall not wait for club names, but order in advance. Send by express, and collect on delivery. JAMES DONNELLY.

P. S.—All towns, villages, or manufactories, where a large number of men are engaged, by CLUBBING together, can reduce the cost of their Teas and Coffees about one-third by sending directly to the GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY, Nos. 31 and 33 VESEY-ST., corner of CHURCH. Post-Office Box No. 5,643 New-York City.

Sewing Machines.

OUR NEW FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE.

The superior merits of the "Singer" Machines over all others, for either Family use or Manufacturing purposes, are so well established and so generally admitted, that an enumeration of their relative excellencies is no longer considered necessary.

THE LETTER "A" FAMILY MACHINE, hitherto manufactured by this Company, has gained and maintained, the world over and for years past, an unparalleled reputation and sale. But, notwithstanding the excellence of this Machine, we have now to announce that it has been superseded by our NEW FAMILY MACHINE, which has been over two years in preparation, and which has been brought to perfection regardless of Time, Labor, or Expense, and is now confidently presented to the public as incomparably the best Sewing-Machine in existence.

The Machine in question is Simple, Compact, Durable, and Beautiful. It is Quiet, Light Running, and capable of performing a range and variety of work never before attempted upon a single Machine—using either Silk, Twist, Linen or Cotton Thread, and sewing with equal facility the very finest and coarsest materials, and anything between the two extremes, in the most beautiful and substantial manner. Its attachments for Hemming, Braiding, Cording, Tucking, Quilting, Felling, Trimming, Binding, etc., are novel and practical, and have been invented and adjusted especially for this Machine.

New designs of the Unique, Useful and Popular Folding Tops and Cabinet Cases, peculiar to the Machines manufactured by this Company, have been prepared for inclosing the new Machine. These are gotten up in every variety of wood such as Black Walnut, Mahogany, Rosewood, and the like, and from the plainest to the most elaborate pattern and finish, the Machines themselves being more or less highly ornamented, to correspond with the Tables or Cabinets for which they are intended.

But a faint idea, however, can at best be conveyed through the medium of a (necessarily) limited advertisement, and we therefore urge every person in quest of a Sewing-Machine by all means to examine and test, if they can possibly do so, all the leading rival Machines before making a purchase. A selection can then be made understandingly.

Branches or Agencies for supplying the "Singer" Machines will be found in nearly every city and town throughout the civilized world, where Machines will be cheerfully exhibited and any information promptly furnished. Or communications for circulars or otherwise, may be addressed to THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 458 BROADWAY, N. Y.

N. B.—Circulars describing and illustrating the Manufacturing Machines made by this Company, as also the truly wonderful and only practical Button-Hole Machine ever yet devised, will be sent post free on application.

BARTLETT & DEMOREST'S SEWING-MACHINE has a combination of all the essential qualities of a first-class practical machine for all kinds of family sewing, with all the desirable attachments. Price $25. Address W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, No. 473 Broadway, New-York.

$25—BARTLETT—$25—SEWING MACHINE. Best cheap licensed machine in the United States. Agents wanted everywhere. Pay $50 to $200 per month. Inclose stamp, and address PAGE BROTHERS, General Agents, No. 614 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, Pa., and No. 221 Summit-st., Toledo, Ohio.

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AGENTS WANTED, for FRANK MOORE'S NEW WORK, "WOMEN OF THE WAR." Agents will find this a book of *real merit* and *intrinsic value*—SUBJECT NEW—*intensely interesting and exciting*. No work ever attracted and engaged the public mind like this. Everybody wants it, and thousands will purchase it as soon as an opportunity is afforded them. For full particulars send for circular. Address S. S. SCRANTON & Co., No. 126 Asylum-st., Hartford, Conn.

AGENTS WANTED in every town to sell BRAY'S LIGHTNING CORN HUSKER. Can make $50 a week. Sells at sight. Do more work than any other husker. Used by man or boy. No sore fingers. Samples, free, by mail, 60 cents, two for $1, or 12 for $4. Address JAMES BRAY & Co., Bray's Factory, Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED. $2,000 a *Year and Expenses* to male or female Agents to introduce a new and useful invention, absolutely needed in every household. Agents preferring to work on commission can earn from $20 to $50 a day. For particulars address W. G. WILSON, Cleveland, Ohio.

AGENTS WANTED.—Wanted in every county, first-class Agents to canvass for Littlefield's new picture of the "DEATHBED OF LINCOLN," painted from personal sitting. Indorsed by the President, Speaker Colfax and other distinguished persons present on that sad occasion. Address, with stamp, LITTLEFIELD & CLAGETT, P. O. Box No. 555, Washington, D. C.

AGENTS WANTED.—We want Agents in every town, county, and State, to canvass for a New Work just ready. Address with stamp, MILLER, WOOD & Co., No. 15 Laight-st., New-York.

EMPLOYMENT for LADIES.—I am desirous of giving profitable and honorable employment to all women who have energy and ability, in every town and county in the United States. For full particulars, address (inclosing stamp), E. O. LEET, No. 8 Dominick-st., New-York City.

WANTED—THREE GOOD MEN AS PARTNERS, in selling ANDREW'S PATENT GAS GENERATORS. Also another patented article of great value. No capital required. I will furnish $20,000 to any man of tact and ability. Must travel part of the time. New terms to Agents generally. Men that want to make money can be employed by the month at a good salary. Address J. C. TILTON, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—ENERGETIC AGENTS, male and female, for an article of absolute necessity in every household, and just what an agent wants to make money on. For a business requiring but small capital, and one in which there is no competition and no risk, this is the best paying article extant. Clergymen, teachers, clerks, farmers, mechanics, everybody having a few hours to spare, should call at No. 47 Lombard Block, or send stamp, for papers. Address R. WAYVELL, Box No. 4,751, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—AGENTS, $150 per month, every where, male and female, to sell the GENUINE COMMON-SENSE FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE, the greatest invention of the age. Price only $18. Every machine warranted three years. Address, for particulars, SECOMB & Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED AGENTS—$150 to $250 a Month, Male and Female, to sell the GENUINE COMMON-SENSE FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE. Price, $20. Every Machine Warranted Five Years. For particulars, address H. H. REGISTER & Co., No. 68 Broadway, Room No. 3, New-York.

40 CHANCES to MAKE MONEY.—AGENTS WANTED to sell these portable money-making articles. Good pay and steady work. Circulars free. Send to JOHN F. BONNETT, Box No. 4,000 P. O., New-York City. (Office No. 81 Cedar-st.)

$150 PER MONTH!—I want Agents in every County in the United States, in an entirely new business. Address, H. B. SHAW, Alfred, Maine.

$1,500 PER YEAR paid to Agents to introduce our new Sewing Machines. Address, SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine, or at Chicago, Ill.

$1,800 PER YEAR! paid to Agents by the BAKER SEWING COMPANY. Machines sent on trial. Address. W. H. HUNTERSON, General Agent, Cleveland, Ohio.

Ocean Steamers.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, TOUCHING AT MEXICAN PORTS, AND CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL THROUGH IN TWENTY-TWO DAYS.

STEAMSHIPS ON THE ATLANTIC:	CONNECTING ON THE PACIFIC WITH THE
ARIZONA,	COLORADO,
HENRY CHAUNCEY,	CONSTITUTION,
NEW-YORK,	GOLDEN CITY,
OCEAN QUEEN,	SACRAMENTO,
NORTHERN LIGHT,	GOLDEN AGE,
COSTA RICA.	MONTANA, &c., &c.

One of the above large and splendid Steamships will LEAVE PIER NO. 42 NORTH RIVER foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday), for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railway, with one of the Company's Steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO. Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC and CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS. Those of the 1st touch at MANZANILLO.

A discount of ONE QUARTER from steamers' rates allowed to second cabin and steerage passengers with families. Also, an allowance of ONE QUARTER on through rates to clergymen and their families, and school teachers; soldiers having honorable discharges, HALF FARE.

One Hundred Pounds Baggage allowed each adult. Baggage-masters accompany baggage through and attend to ladies and children without male protectors. Baggage received on the dock the day before sailing, from steamboats, railroads, and passengers who prefer to send down early.

An experienced surgeon on board. Medicine and attendance free. For Passage Tickets or further information, apply at the Company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

LONDON and NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE— Passage to London direct, $90, $60 and $30, currency. Passage from London direct, $90, $60 and $30, gold.

BELLONA	Capt. Dixon, from New-York	Sept. 26.
CELLA	Capt. Gleadell, from New-York	Oct. 10.
WILLIAM PENN	Capt. Billinge, from New-York	Oct. 27.
ATALANTA	Capt. Pinkham, from New-York	Nov. 7.

The British iron steamship BELLONA, 3,000 tuns, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, for London direct, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26, at 12 m. For Passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway. For Freight, apply at No. 54 South-st. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA. THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, JERRY W. SMITH, Commander, on SATURDAY, Sept. 29, at noon, from Pier No. 23 North River, foot of Warren-st. AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES. For passage and freight, apply at No 177 West-st., corner of Warren. D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

Real Estate for Sale.

ALL WANTING FARMS. Large and thriving settlement of Vineland; mild climate; 30 miles south of Philadelphia by railroad. Rich soil; produces large crops; twenty acre tracts, at $25 per acre, payable in four years; good business opening; good society. Hundreds are settling and making improvements. Apply to CHAS. K. LANDIS, proprietor, Vineland, Landis Township, N. J. Letters answered. Papers containing full information will be sent free. From Report of Solon Robinson, Agricultural Editor of The Tribune: It is one of the most extensive fertile tracts, in an almost level position and suitable condition for pleasant farming that we know of this side of the Western Prairies.

ATTENTION! ALL WANTING FARMS!—Cheap FARM and FRUIT LANDS, Village Lots, Water Powers for manufacturing, for SALE, at BRICKSBURG, OCEAN COUNTY, NEW-JERSEY, 44 miles from New-York on railroad to Philadelphia. Soil, fine loam superior for all crops. Country just rolling enough for beauty and utility. Climate mild and proverbially healthy. Water soft and pure. No fever and ague. Sold only to actual settlers, on easy terms. Price per acre, $20 and upward. For circulars and maps, address as above. W. [illegible] MENTIER, Agent, Bricksburg.

CHEAP FARM, 80 Acres, for SALE, 20 miles in New-Jersey, 20 minutes drive of three depots, suitable for a Dairy or Stock Farm, healthy location, no musketoes. Price, with Stock, Crops and Farming Implements, $7,000. JOSEPH DAY, No. 36 Woodhull-st., Brooklyn, or M. STODDARD, 69 Liberty-st., N. Y.

FARMS IN SOUTH JERSEY. Of all sizes and excellent quality, well improved, good buildings, fruit, &c., for SALE at $25 to $40 per acre. Also, excellent Timber Land at $15 to $20 per acre, near churches, schools, mills; also, railroad and navigation leading to Philadelphia and New-York. Descriptive catalogues sent free. Apply to T. HOYT, Menamoskin, Cumberland County, N. J.

LAND WARRANTS—CASH PAID for all kinds of UNITED STATES BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS. Defectively-assigned Warrants bought and straightened. AGRICULTURAL SCRIP (or Warrants) for SALE. Also for SALE, in LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, 20,000 acres of excellent FARMING LANDS in the States of Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Kansas. Terms easy. T. J. CONRY, Real Estate and Land Warrant Broker, No. 1 WEST SENECA-ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.

LANDS for the LANDLESS.—Cheap, Comfortable HOMES. Profitable for CRANBERRY CULTURE, FRUIT ORCHARDS, MARKET GARDENS and SMALL FARMS; 25,000 acres for SALE low; terms liberal to actual settlers. Location: Manchester, Ocean County, New-Jersey, 57 miles from New-York, on the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad. Apply to LEWIS B. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway, N. Y., or to JOHN S. SCHULTZE, at Manchester. Boats leave Pier No. 32 North River, foot of Duane-st., for Manchester, daily, at 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Write for pamphlet giving full particulars.

NEW-JERSEY LANDS FOR SALE, IN TRACTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS. 21,000 ACRES of Superior Soil, in one body, on Camden and Atlantic Railroad, in best location in South Jersey. Lands shown free of expense. Apply to E. WRIGHT, Ellwood, Atlantic County, N. J. Also many thousand acres of Cranberry Lands. Circulars or other information cheerfully forwarded.

VIRGINIA REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—Two hundred FARMS, from 20 to 1,500 acres each, located in that beautiful "Piedmont Region" of Virginia. Address E. C. RANDOLPH & Co., Charlottesville, Va., or Lynchburg, Va.

$3 PER ACRE, choice location, 160 acres, selected expressly for the present owner 10 years ago, as the best farming and stock-raising land in South-Western Iowa. Address, JAMES WATSON, No. 7 Governeur-st., New-York City.

To Whom it May Concern.

H. S. OLCOTT, formerly an Editor of THE TRIBUNE, and recently Special Commissioner of the War and Navy Departments, collects Government Claims of all kinds for the fees allowed by law, and attends to all Internal Revenue business. Refers to the Hon. Horace Greeley, to the Heads of Departments and Bureaus, and to merchants and bankers. Address 231 Broadway, N. Y.

MATAGORDA, TEXAS. D. E. E. BRAMAN, "Author of Information about Texas," Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law.

MORE BOUNTY. If you are entitled to Bounty, under the new law, send your discharge to the "SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION AGENCY," No. 446 Fourteenth-st., Washington, D. C. If you have any claim against the Government, write particulars, and advice will be freely given. CHIPMAN, HOSMER, GILMORE & BROWN.

SENATE CHAMBER, July 26, 1866.

I can commend Messrs. CHIPMAN, HOSMER, GILMORE & BROWN as trustworthy Attorneys and Agents.
D. S. NORTON, Senator U. S., Minn.
H. S. LANE, Senator U. S., Ind.
Z. CHANDLER, Senator U. S., Mich.
LOT M. MORRILL, Senator U. S., Maine.

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, July 26, 1866.

Knowing well Messrs. CHIPMAN, HOSMER, GILMORE & BROWN we take especial pleasure in commending them as faithful and reliable Attorneys and Agents.
W. B. ALLISON, M. C., Iowa.
JAMES F. WILSON, M. C., Iowa.
JOHN A. BINGHAM, M. C., Ohio.
BENJ. F. LOAN, M. C., Missouri.
JOHN H. RICE, M. C., Maine.
SIDNEY CLARKE, M. C., Kansas.
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PATENTS for SEVENTEEN YEARS obtained by BROWN & BEADLE. PATENT RIGHTS and LICENSES sold by BROWN & BEADLE. We are enabled to offer superior inducements to inventors to employ us, being in a position both to *obtain patents* and to *sell the rights*. Room No. 22, Federal Block, corner F and Seventh-sts., Washington, D. C. Post-Office Box No. 249. Send for Circulars.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Sept. 5, 1866.

In pursuance of the 6th section of an act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled "an act to provide for copying the laws and journals and for other purposes," approved February 12, 1849, sealed proposals will be received until 12 o'clock M., on Saturday, the 29th day of September next (at which time said proposals will be opened), for furnishing the articles of Stationery hereinafter specified, for the use of the General Assembly and the several departments of State, viz:

Class No. 1.—75 reams extra superfine legal cap paper, white, large size, ruled.
Class No. 2.—10 reams extra superfine letter paper, blue, ruled.
Class No. 3.—75 reams extra superfine letter paper, white, ruled.
Class No. 4.—75 reams extra superfine commercial note paper, white, ruled.
Class No. 5.—10 reams extra superfine commercial note paper, blue, ruled.
Class No. 6.—50 reams fine yellow bank envelope paper.
Class No. 7.—60,000 letter envelopes, assorted sizes, white and yellow.
Class No. 8.—10,000 official envelopes, white and yellow.
Class No. 9.—12 gross cedar pen-holders.
Class No. 10.—1 gross gutta-percha pen-holders.
Class No. 11.—100 boxes steel pens, best quality.
Class No. 12.—15 dozen nine-inch ivory folders.
Class No. 13.—12 dozen ivory or cocoa handled erasers in cases.
Class No. 14.—10 pounds India-rubber, 40 pieces to the pound.
Class No. 15.—75 quart jugs Arnold's writing fluid.
Class No. 16.—4 dozen carmine ink.
Class No. 17.—18 dozen bottles best mucilage.
Class No. 18.—10 gross narrow red tape.
Class No. 19.—10 dozen small paper weights.
Class No. 20.—20 gross assorted Faber's pencils.
Class No. 21.—10 dozen foot rules.
Class No. 22.—1 gross pencil sharpeners.
Class No. 23.—20 gross assorted rubber bands.
Class No. 24.—15 dozen Congress knives.
Class No. 25.—15 dozen sheets heavy blotting paper.
Class No. 26.—8 gross clarified goose quills.
Class No. 27.—10 gross metal paper fasteners.

The whole of the articles are to be delivered at the office of the Secretary of State on or before the first day of December, 1866. Each bidder, though he may desire to propose for all the articles above mentioned, will be required to name a separate and distinct price for each class in his proposal, otherwise it will not be considered. Each proposal must be indorsed "Proposals for Stationery," and addressed "To the Secretary of State, Springfield, Illinois." Sufficient specimens of each class must accompany the proposals, marked with the name of the bidder and number of the class, according to the advertisement. The whole of each article specified in the foregoing list will be deemed a class; and the person offering to furnish any class or description of articles, at the lowest price, quality considered, will receive a contract for the same on executing a bond with satisfactory security for the performance of the same. Said bond is required by law to be filed within three days after the proposals have been decided upon. A good and sufficient bond will be required of each bidder to whom a contract is awarded. The right is reserved, in case it should be required, to order a further supply of all or any of the articles contained in the above list at the price specified in the contract of successful bidders.

The Secretary of State also reserves the right to judge and determine whether the articles furnished after the contracts are awarded conform to the samples or not, and in all cases where they are not of as good quality, etc., as the samples, they will be rejected. SHARON TYNDALE, Secretary of State.

Grape Vines.

IONA AND ISRAELLA VINES.

TWENTY-FOUR PAGE PAMPHLET, GARDEN LIST, VINEYARD LIST, AND CLUB PROPOSITIONS sent for a two cent stamp.

VINEYARD LIST sent separately on application.

The VINEYARD LIST will be of interest to all who desire to plant largely, or to buy for planting in Vineyards. Prices will be found to be very low, and plants strong and hardy.

The GARDEN LIST and CLUB-PROPOSITIONS offer vines of remarkable quality at very low rates.

I also offer some fine plants, with excellent wood for propagation, grown in houses or in open air, as may be preferred. The grades of these, with description and number of buds, and length of ripe wood, will be found in VINEYARD LIST, with full statement of the performance of the IONA and ISRAELLA Vines the past Winter, and during the present season.

A New Edition of the DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE may be expected in October, with important additions. C. W. GRANT, Iona, (near Peekskill), Westchester Co., N. Y.

GRAPE VINES, 10 CENTS EACH.

CONCORD—$12 per 100; $100 per 1,000.
DELAWARE, No. 3—$12 50 per 100; $100 per 1,000.
No. 2—$20 per 100; $150 per 1,000.
No. 1—$25 per 100; $200 per 1,000.
IONA, No. 1—$75 per 100; $600 per 1,000.
No. 2—$50 per 100; $400 per 1,000.
IVES SEEDLING—$25 per 100; $200 per 1,000.
ISRAELLA—$75 per 100.
NORTON'S VIRGINIA—$40 per 100; $300 per 1,000.

For Catalogues address PARSONS & Co., Flushing, N. Y.

GRAPE VINES.—We offer this Fall the new varieties, well grown. Isabella, Concord and others, grown from cuttings, in quantities. Send for price list. FERRIS & CAYWOOD, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

IONA, &c., GRAPE VINES—Fine, open-air grown, two years old. Cheap. Address, A. HAMMOND, Geneva, New-York.

SING SING GRAPE VINES. I offer to the trade for the coming Fall the best lot of GRAPE VINES I have ever raised. All the new and leading varieties. As I sell my vines grown by myself, the demand for the last three years has been greater than I could supply. My stock this year is larger, but I advise my friends to send their orders early. Prices the same as last year, and all Vines warranted true to name. Send for price list or catalogue. J. F. DELOIT, Vine-grower, Sing Sing, New-York.

TRUE DELAWARES, from the Original Vine; also, Iona, Israella, Adirondac, Ives's Seedling, Concord, Hartford, and all other valuable kinds, Kittatinny Blackberry, Kirtland Raspberry, Jucunda Strawberries, Currants, &c. Send stamps for Catalogue to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Delaware, O.

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